and see this Stove in opera-FEATHER WARE-

KSTONE STREET. K would inform their friends good assortment of FURNI-ESSES, LOOKING GLASSES, ESE FEATHERS selling very
April 22

STORE. nimself to furnishing Sunday ith suitable books, at Depos in the New York Trade Sale of BIBLES and TESTA-from 6 cents to \$25. Also, thing for Sabbath Schools-WAITE, No. 54 Cornhill.

DHEAD, UBLISHERS AND

NERS,

NHILL, BOSTON constantly on hand, and for liscellaneous Books, Also a kuding Letter, Cap, Pot, Eli i and London Board; Draw-Fancy and Embossed Visiting encils; Paints; Camel's Hair ens and Penholders, of every ;; Inkstands and Ink Slates; morandum Books; ortfolios Oct. 22.

ABROOK & PRUDEN, Carpet Ware House, Nos. B TABLES, MATTRASSES,

ept in a Furniture Store, all and at as low prices as at any ost favorable terms

d otherwise, an extensive a cus, Historical, School, Bland I STATIONERY, of various

IENNESSY, TLE STREET, BOSTON; minon do. do. Extra Strong flices and stores.) e seat and common chairs, also all kinds, constantly on band.

AL ARCADE WAREHOUSE GOVE, STONE & CO., may be e., 1 & 2 HITCHBORN BLOCK, treets, third building North of re being superior to any other

the Building!"
BORN BLOCK,
ets, 3d Building North of Blac
Street.

n the very best style

YTICAL GRAMMAR AR of the English Languag ve and Progressive methods ations, in the lecture style, a actions, in the lecture style, apporth in Etymology and Syntax,
iton; Exercises in false Syntax,
nunication, Figures, and an Apg a complete System. of Gramter not found in other Grammars,
o wish to obtain a thorough and
glish language. Dy FYER H.
lath., Int. and Natural Science
Seventh edition, improved, 1846. AL SCHOOL GRAM.

the Analytical Grammar of th Dyer H. Sanborn, A. M. Science, in the N. H. Confer nammended Books may be had a irce & Co., B. B. Mussey, and of the & Co., Portland; and of the feb. 10.

& Noble, TERS OF Street, (3 doors fro GEORGE ALLEN, WILLIAM NOBLE

RMS LD AND JOURNAL. ethren who undertake the risk , do it solely for the benefit of ist, without receiving any fee or ces The profits that accrue, a ses of publishing, are paid to Hampshire, Providence and V

chers in the New England, Potential in the New England in the New Englan nire and Vermont Conferences payment may be made. lesigned for publication, should Hoston, post paid.
ould be addressed to the Agent, nless containing \$10.00 or five states.

unts of revivals, and other mat ccompanied with the names of

rticular to write the names of me of the Post Office to which h a manner that there can be

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. XVIII. (A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

Mr 19 Umcaed

From the New York Commercial Advertiesr.

ERIN'S DAUGHTER.

The following touching lines were suggested by the fact that a poor Irish girl, in New York, who, having saved \$30 or, sister, and brother, were dead.]

BY MRS. L. M. SIGOURNEY.

Poor Erin's daughter crossed the main, In youth's unfolding prime,

A lot of servitude to bear In this our Western clime.

And when the drear heart-sickness came.

Beneath a stranger sky, Tears on her nightly pillow lay— Yet morning saw them dry. For still with cheerful hope she strove

And from her parents lift the weight Of poverty severe. To them with liberal hand she sent

Her all-her hard-earned store-A rapture thrilling through her soul, She ne'er had felt before. Even 'mid her quiet alumbers gleamed A cabin's lighted pane, A board with simple plenty crowned, A loved and loving train.

And so her life of earnest toil With secret joy was blest, For the sweet warmth of filial love

Made sunshine in her breast.

But bitter tidings o'er the wave With fearful echo sped; Gaunt famine o'er her home had strode. And all were with the dead !

All gone !-her brothers in their glee, Her sisters young and fair-And Erin's daughter bowed her down In desolate despair.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE CAPITAL OFFENCE - THE CHURCH.

"But as it [the constitution of the church] did not forbid it, the General Conference had the right to meet an extraordinary crisis, not expressly [nor otherwise] provided, because not foreseen by such regulations as the law of necessity, which is paramount to all other laws, should dictate to be wise and expedient."-Adv. and Jour., Nov. 12, '45.

In the above quotation, Mr. Editor, is con tained the doctrine, as the writer thinks, which became the parent of all our difficulties, in the recent division of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And the avowal of this doctrine, I trust, will never be sanctioned by an organized body in America. It is the direct road, as it appears to me, to the unwarrantable assumptions of the Catholic church. It was by meeting " crisis after crisis," in the various resolutions in the world, not "provided for in her church constitutions," that she has gained her present authority

tion, we should have had no provision for division of church, no compact binding Bishops and people in America, that the one should not go South to preach Christ, nor the other North, and obliging thousands to maintain a relation to a church never chosen by them, and not now wished. But so it has come to pass. Is it said that the South threaten to leave us? . And what then? Is that a justification for division? We venture to say, had this doctrine been known in 1837, some, at least, of the northern Conferences, ere this, would have been an independent church North, because they did not like our constitutional bonds. These are often too strait for disaffected minorities. But it is very questionable, whether five ministers in the whole South would hav seceded, or five hundred members, had the General Conference adhered to its constitutional rights. 'The power was in the hands of the Conence, and they, its members, could have done

But whence came the right of the General Conference to meet any case not " provided for " in her constitution? Does it come from the law of necessity? This I believe can never adhere to an organized body, in its action over others .-A man may take food, if starving, under circumstances that would have been unlawful in any other case, and plead necessity, as his law for justification. But such a necessity can never apply to an organized body, whether civil or ecclesiastical, for the very good reason, that such unlimited trusts on authority is not deemed safe to commit to them, and we believe, never have een; and whenever such authority has been exercised, it has always been usurped. But, should an organized body deem itself obliged at any time to transcend its power, it is well known that their acts are never binding, and cannot be, till sanctioned by primary authority, or the authority

which constitutes the organized body. If this reasoning be correct, we can, and should annul, at pleasure, all that our General Conference has done on this subject. It is null indeed, already; every act of it void. Let the reader follow me a moment, and he will see that this assertion, though broad, must, nevertheless, be true. A first principle in all organized governments, and one from which no one has a right to depart, much less an organized body, be they ever so well intended, is this :- " No man has a right over another, that has not been conceded to im." No government in America has a right over another that has not been conceded. No government in the world should exercise a right, inless that right has been conceded. What right has Dr. - over a Southern Methodist, or Northern one, that has not been conceded to him? And if conceded to him, he has the evidence of it somewhere, or he should neither claim it, nor exercise it, lest it be disputed, and he be found a transgressor. And his evidence must be in the chartered rights of the church, or they are no where. On this ground, what right had any member of the last General Conrence, or all the members together, to change one relation of one Methodist in America? Evdently, they had no right-not even its shadow. Will the Dr. recollect, that we allow no man in the Senate of the United States, unless he swear to keep the constitution? Not to go beyond it, not to fall short of it-but to be governed by it.-A part of that instrument is, that what rights are not expressly concurred in to the general governnot expressly concurred in to the general government, are reserved to the people or States respectively. Every officer of the government is obliged thus to swear in all the States of the Union. And, surely, we should swear all our clergy, when we send them to General Confer-

so well, they feel too little the restraints of constitutional law. So rarely do they transgress, that they feel safe without it. In this way, I judge, they unintentionally committed their error. But error it is. No man, however lofty his intellect, has a right to trespass a single line upon the laud-mark of his brother. But every man does this, who breathes upon his brother cutside the constitution, if that breath pains him, kills him, or robs him of his reputation, or takes from him one right, though the least in the world. And the act would be none the more lawful, though it benefit him a thousand fold.

benefit him a thousand fold. was never committed to the General Conference, and possesses all things—can manifest himself to nor the power of barter, nor of buying, nor of them in that state, as well as now in this, and to selling, nor the power to "meet a crisis," if that this Paul seems to look in the epistle to the Phil., power involved the destruction of half the body, 1:23,24, where he says I am in a strait betwixt or of a single member; that sin was never the business of so grave a body. And they have which is far better; nevertheless to abide in the

even exclude him for improper conduct, yet I ings of Christ and his apostles, to any human think it should not do this without a formal trial, guesses or conjectures, from whatever source though the offence were the shaving of his head. they may come. We have no right to affirm a fault of an officer of the church, nor of any other man, excepting "Bible," he appears to me a little anti in this inat his tribunal-or in prosecuting the case .- stance. And when we do affirm a fault otherwise, do we not become guilty, according to Mr. Wesley, of evil speaking? If we do it without a trial, we kill him in effect, without allowing him his rights. He has just cause, therefore, of complaint. And I could wish that that complaint might even now be made, or that the Bishop might be allowed a fair trial; or if the Conference deprive him of his Bishopric, let it be done fairly, and we will have no just cause for complaint. Or if they rewas ours, and could not be alienated. more than now. At best, the difference would dulged in by sinners. article by a quotation, from an eminent jurist,

within the boundaries of their constitutional powjudicial. We are sworn to obey them, and they heart will surrender only to the omnipotence of can be changed or enlarged, only by the sover-eign sanction of those creating them."*

*Judge Woodbury's recent charge in the U. S. Court.

For the Herald and Journal.

PARADISE-HEAVEN-HADES.

standing.

The souls of the good go to paradise, a place of delights; but how large it is, and who inhabit it, how many beings, and of what orders, who can tell? Here, our knowledge is quite limited, the more "hearty good will" a thing is performed, the more readily does its performance become habitual; while for that which we are forced to God having designed to throw but a few rays of habitual; while for that which we are forced to

enefit him a thousand fold.

The truth is, Mr. Editor, speculative power body? Surely, Christ—the Almighty who knows greatly sinned in assuming it.

If it should be asked, what should the Conference have done in the emergency, I answer, part and explicit. Again, he says 2 Cor., 5: 6,8, Knowof the offence to the South might have been shunned. Bishop Andrew should have been allowed a trial, or his case should not have been touched. He had a right to this, and to a forwith the Lord. How careful the phraseology; mal one, too, if he desired it. And I do not think I know not how it could well be plainer, and yet the Conference did well in pronouncing so heavy we are coolly told, we ought not to think that a judgment upon the Bishop, as it did, without a the departed saint goes into the presence of trial. Although the Conference had a right to Christ—into heaven! I greatly prefer the teach-

ONE WHO SOMETIMES READS THE BIBLE.

For the Herald and Journal.

REBUKE IN LOVE.

Rebuke in love, but not in anger; for anger quire him to surcease his episcopal functions till disturbs your judgment, dethrones your reason, he be rid of slavery, let it be done; or whatever envenoms your language, and turns your rebuke impeachment they choose, let them place it upon him, and all will be well. But it may be said, brother against you. The main avenue of his the South would have made the same declaration, heart is pervious only to love. Violence is sure

culty in our recent church division. Had the not have hired the South to have left us. You sine has been run up against your brother, and doubting parallel, that the Canoral Conference had rights not given it by the constituwas ours, and could not be alienated. So also it ment. No. no! Reproof to be of service, must was with all the societies; they were ours, and be specific. This wholesale rebuke, especially if would have remained so, though the storm might have lessened its numbers. But the disaffections, brother, to administer it, will be construed in: we believe, would, in such a case, have been not twitting-that contemptibly low vice, so often in-

have been trifling, and we should have then re-tained our unity, the breaking of which, if it be and indefinitely. For I once knew a good lady. sanctioned by general authority, will make us who injured her son by this imprudent practice. another people. There is not a Conference in the bore the profession of Christ, but was wild the Union, which, if it be allowed to break its and restive, and did many things which merited unity with the parent church, will not find an oc- rebuke daily. But these things were not rebuked casion for it, in its own estimation, in the first daily, but suffered to accumulate, till some unnew storm that sweeps over the land, and dio- toward event soured the temper of the usually cesan episcopacy, nay, independency, will be all kind lady, when she came down upon him with that will be left of ancient and honorable Method- accumulated guilt, and overwhelmed him with ism. But it cannot be sanctioned; it will not be. torrent of rebuke, good in kind, but excessive in Although I have other thoughts, I will close my quantity. This always threw the son upon the defensive; for, however willing he might have which seems to bear with equal force upon ec- been to have his errors reproved as they were clesiastical, as upon civil affairs, and which, in committed, he could not submit to such a violent this light, strikingly confirms the sentiment with array, or plead guilty to such an accumulated

which I commenced this communication:—"It charge.

is essential to the pure and peaceful administration of justice, that 'all its officers keep carefully dained of heaven, for reproof to flow in, and i can flow smoothly in no other. Let love but ers.' Let me enjoin you to respect the limitations knock at the heart's gate, and its porter openeth imposed on us, as they come from the great but anger may thunder at the gate for admittance fountain of all power here, whether political or with all his train, and thunder in vain. The

A LETTER FOR THE TIMES.

The following letter, from the pen of the

beloved Fisk, contains some excellent practical

hints. To secure liberal contributions from the

members of the Church, for benevolent purposes,

two things, especially, must be attended to. In the first place the object must be shown to be im-Br. Stevens,—Some time since, a writer in the portant, and their contributions essential to its ac-Herald attempted to show that we ought to dis-complishment. Here, I fear, we often err greattinguish between Paradise and Heaven, and ly. The object is simply named, and the demand ought not to think that the souls of the pious, in made. Or an appeal may be addressed to the leaving the body at death, go to heaven, or into feelings; but the judgment remaining uninformed the immediate presence of Christ, but go to a he who makes it is as one who beateth the air seperate place in Hades, where they remain till In the next place, Christians must be made to fee the resurrection, when the united person, soul that all they have belongs to God-that they are and body, is admited into heaven.

I do not question that Hades is sometimes used but his stewards—that the only question to be settled, when solicited to give, is what would be for the place of departed spirits in general, pleasing to God. They should, therefore, be whether saint or sinner, because it is sometimes furnished with facts, and have the duty of entire used to designate the state of the departed-the consecration to God clearly set forth, and pressed invisible world; but when it is asserted that the pious soul, after leaving the body, does not go into the presence of Christ, I hesitate, doubt, yea, disbelieve, nay, more, believe the contrary—all that I have yet seen to the contrary, notwith- he from whom money is thus extorted, instead of

light upon it; as to the word, it is of physical or- do against our inclinations, we soon acquire a igin, but is here applied to spiritual, happy existence. In Luke 23:43, Christ promises the spiritual promises the from his Life, and sufficiently explains itself.

F. Merrick. penitent thief that he should go to paradise; nothing farther is said in that connection. In 2 Cor., 12:24, we have an account of Paul's revelations, he was caught up to the third heaven, and heard unspeakable words. By this, I believe, the Jews for the Wesleyan Academy, which I deem worthing the should go to paradise; nothing farther is said in that connection. In 2 Cor., A circumstance occurred during a late tour to Vermont and New Hampshire, to solicit donations for the Wesleyan Academy, which I deem worthing the should go to paradise; nothing farther is said in that connection. In 2 Cor., 12:24, we have an account of Paul's revelations, he was caught up to the third heaven, and heard unspeakable words.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1847.

ence, tables we suppose that they would adhere to the constitution of the church, sacredly, too, which at an anth. But if they deliberately purpose to meet "crisis after crisis," and do not such coed botter than they did the last General Conference, we ought, for the safety of the church, name to the constitution of the church is to the seven churches; the second it not to be used to the safety of the church, and name and white stone; the fourth is to have the hidden mann and white stone; the fourth is to have the morning star; the fifth to be confered to be my company, and introduce me to make the morning star; the fifth to be confered to be my company, and introduce me to make the morning star; the fifth to be confered to be my company, and introduce me to make the morning star; the fifth to be confered to be my company, and introduce me to make the morning star; the fifth to be confered to be my company, and introduce me to make the morning star; the fifth to be confered to be my company, and introduce me to make the morning star; the fifth to be confered to be my company, and introduce me to make the morning star; the fifth to be confered to be my company, and introduce me to my object. This was accordingly agreed my rights, involving, as they do, my religious income a pillar in the temple of God, and to present the second death; the tribid to be my object. This was accordingly agreed to my a stone, like a great millstoop, and the desire a change in this constitution, lot him he were the mornings of a wounded people follow him.

In appears to me, Mr. Editor, that these good and great men, who usually reason so correctly, are accustomed to govern themselves, not by any constitution, for this they really need, but by Gho a very generous proportion had been subscribed in that village; and, but just before, about \$1,000 had been collected in that place, for a religious charity, by Mr. C., of S.; and, in addition, they directed. The houses which surround it have charity, by Mr. C., of S.; and, in addition, they had just undertaken to raise a fund of \$50,000 for their college—\$5,000 of which had been subscribed, or would be subscribed, in Hanover. In the midst of this almost unparalleled levy of public benevolences, they gave \$75 to an institution one hundred and thirty miles from them, under the patronage of another denomination, and of which until that day, they had probably placed on either side, by which to enter the cemand of which until that day, they had probably but little knowledge.

present is an era of good feeling. When men of different denomination and of different local interests in literary seminaries, unite their valuable and art, and taste, has reared columns—has efforts with men of other denominations and sculptured in all the beauty of exquisite chiscling other local interests, to aid in the common cause busts, devices, and statues, and the impressi of religion and of science, we may expect that cannot be shaken off that you are in the burial such a holy alliance will drive sin and error from place of the wealthy. I can readily imagine the field-an alliance, this, which can exist only that in the midst of so much luxury and orna-

to give. It has been intimated by some of our amid the general wreck, that a walk through this ministerial brethren, that, unless we cease our public and private solicitations for charity, we strange in this day of republican equality and shall sour our people, and drive them from us. right angled matter of fact, to see upon a tomb-This, however, I believe, is a mistake. If we stone a coat of arms, elaborately graven with all and if we prudently expend the public charities this :intrusted to us, we need not fear. We have been soo fearful of calling upon our people to aid in the great works of benevolence of the present day, and this is why we are so doubtful of their willingness to give. Are Methodist Christians different from other Christians in their dispositions and feelings? If they are, Methodism has made them to differ; for it has selected its adherents from the same mass of population with the other denominations. And are we prepared to acknowledge, that a modification of Christianity over the consciences of men.

In the above extract, I say, is contained the doctrine that has occasioned every serious difficulty in our recent church division. Had the control of the South to have left us.

The south would have made the same dectaration, if this step had been taken or not taken; or even to close it against you.

Rebuke in love, and reprove in specific fail-they would have left the church! You could not wait until a long catalogue of the whole human family, has a tendency to lock up the soul of him who believes a tendency to lock up the soul of him who believes a tendency to lock up the soul of him who believes to cover the construction of the same dectaration, if this step had been taken or not taken; or even to close it against you.

Rebuke in love, and reprove in specific fail-they would have left us. You sine has been run up against you.

But do not wait until a long catalogue of the whole human family, has a tendency to lock up the soul of him who believes to cover the believe in love. The nearly in the hadron of the same dectaration, if this step had been taken or not taken; or even to close it against you.

Rebuke in love, and reprove in specific fail-they would have left us. You say the believes a tendency to lock up the sail tendency to lock up t who believe in perfect love to God and man-in lete deadness to the world-in the entire subjugation of the unholy and earthly passions, mortal career in 1750, for with the character be accounted less accessible to the pleas of be- istics above named he would have been comnevolence, and the claims of charity, than other pelled to steer very straight to have avoided being Christians? It cannot be. Methodism is a be- a heretic, according to the judgment of some nevolent religion. It makes high professions of consistency, as well as of that charity which such a religion, cannot drive them from us, but her own troubles. Her epitaph, however, draw them to us by the strongest cords of attach- rather courteous, considering by what terms ments. We may, indeed, irritate the feelings of characterized her opponants:those who have connected themselves with us, not because they have any peculiar attachment for us, but because they think ours a cheap religion, and they can live with us without paying for it. Such men ought to be disturbed. They have hung upon us like dead weights, and been sponging around our ecclesiastical gates long did love this persecuted lady "most dear," doth enough. If they will not reform, it is no matter not appear. how soon they leave us; and it is to be hoped But there is another lady, who certainly de no one else will receive them. The least we served a monument. The concluding request ought to do to such narrow, covetous minds, is appears to have been made by her husband, who to make them uneasy everywhere. Such souls then filled the post of sexton, and who did not will never be admitted to the heavenly feast in like to be separated even in death from so good their present state, for there will not be found a a wife. None will deny that it is sufficiently wedding-garment in the vestry of heaven to fit duaint to be worthy of transcription. It records them—they are all too large; and they ought to the place of interment of Betsey D. Darling, the have no seat at the table of the Church below. mother of seventeen children, twelve of whom lie

But, thank God, the great body of the Methodists around her, and two of whom were lost at sea—are not such. If they are deficient in their public charities, it is chiefly because their attention speaks the husband :has not often enough been called to these subjects, and their importance and necessity have not been sufficiently set before them.

But I will close this article, by adding, that the ceed and prosper, unless its more immediate patrons are greatly wanting to themselves. With the bess wishes of other denominations; and even with their pecuniary aid in its favor—with a large and increasing number of students, and a prosperous beginning, all that is now requisite is a united effort, at this time, to relieve it of its present or war, and in this case the very feeblest has surembarrassments, and a steady perseverance in vived the powerful and the strong.

But another tomb takes us further back into toil under the burden till they toil and faint, and give over, it shall to be our shame and confusion, this new world may be ranked as curious. f not to our overthrow. Let us, then, urged on found this :-

For the Herald and Journal.

enlightened system of truth.

by the good example and encouraging aid of oth-

ere, show, by our works, that we are what we

profess to be-the supporters of a liberal and

I am sorry that our people are getting indifferent about good tunes; and that, too, many do not try to sing at all, who might sing very well. Let the ministers see to these things more particularly. Methodist singing used to be called the best; but it is to be feared we are getting behind others, much. OBSERVATOR.

SINGING IN SOCIAL MEETINGS.

GOD'S DEALINGS.

Learn to put a right construction on all God's

and of which until that day, they had probably placed on either side, by which to enter the cember little knowledge.

I call this, at least, one good proof, that the present is an era of good feeling. When men of here and those at Mount Auburn is too vivid to among men of enlarged and noble minds.

Another reflection grows out of the above facts, namely, that men are not the less willing to give grave. At Copp's Hill there is no such triumpt because they are often solicited, and have been of riches. Many a man of character, and some in the habit of giving. As in Hanover, so I be-lieve it will befound in other places, that where Even the monuments which display, as many of lieve it will befound in other places, that where the objects for public charity are the oftenest presented, there their importance is the most considered, and the duty of giving is the best understood. The yoke of benevolent duties, when it is taken and worn, is easy, and the burden then becomes light. It is the man who seldom gives, and mottoes defaced and worn, it is only to the second when requested these who relies the monuments which display, as many of them do, heraldic bearings and armorial devices, are but rudely sculptured, and would be sadly out of place at Mount Auburn. Here, buried in the thickness of the wall, half overgrown by the luxuriant grass, shields and supporters, crests and mottoes defaced and worn, it is only to that chases and complains most when requested those who value the records which Time spares are careful to solicit aid for only worthy objects, its proper appointments and inscriptions, such as

"The armes and Tomb belonging to the Family of Gee." Near this tablet is another, erected to the

nemory of "William Clark, Esquire."

This, like the other, is covered with the devices of heraldry.

There are some strange expressions in his epitaph, too remarkable not too be preserved. He

is described as being " Loyal to his prince-A despiser of sorry persons and little actions; An enemy of priestcraft and enthusiasm;

A lover of good men of various denomination

"seeketh not its own." Frequent appeals for would seem to indicate that the lady who had laudable charities to men under the influence of rested there so long, was among those who had

"A sister of Sarah Seamen's lieth here. Whom I did love most dear; And now her soul has took its flight, And bid her spiteful foes good night."

Whether husband or lover was the one wh

"Brother sextons, please to leave a wide berth for me

An infant, into whose little ideas it never en seminary at Wilbraham, for which the above-mentioned subscriptions were received, will suc-is interred beneath an old, and half lost stone.

" Elizabeth Shute, aged one week:

Died ye 12th Feb'y, 1665." There is a chance of burial grounds, as of love

the years gone by, and has an antiquity, which in

"Johanna Philips, wife of Deacon John Philips, aged 80 years, died 22nd Oct., 1675."

This old lady was consequently born in 1595 or but a few years over a century after the discovery by Columbus. If she could but raise he head from its long sleeping-place by the side of the good deacon, and look at Boston town now, with its tens of thousands of population, and its myriads of ornamental and useful notions, her leep would be apt not to be dreamless there-

But here is an old one, and of a hero, too, though a humble one. We will let the stone first tell the history.

"Here lies burled in a stone grave ten feet deep, Capt. Dan'l Malcom, merchant, who departed this life, Oct. 23, 1769—Aged 44 years. A true son of liberty; A friend to the public; An enemy of oppression, and one of the foremost in opposi-the revenue acts in America."

It appears that this brave Malcom was early

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Cornhill. No. 23.

grave, ten feet deep," became necessary to protect his remains from insult, but the tombstone itself bears many an evidence of ill usage. An encampment of British soldiery was stationed on the hill nigh to the grave, and occasionally the sentinels finding it the safest to attack the dead, let fly at the monument. The marks of the bullets are perfectly apparent. It would seem that the records of a brave man like this, should never his suffered to go into oblinion. suffered to go into oblivion.

The tomb of Susan Sweet, the wife of John

Sweet, who died in 1666, merits notice as recording an event occurring in the year of the great fire in London. Since Susan was gathered to her fathers, the modern Babylon has somewhat changed. Mrs. Sweet would scarcely re-cognize the town!

But here is one somewhat known to fame. A

plain freestone slab, imperfectly lettered, laid upon a mass of common brick work, bears this inscription:— "The Reverend Doctors Increase, COTTON,

and Samuel MATHER are interred in Tis the tomb of our Fathers-

Increase died Augst' 27, 1723, aged 84. Cotton " Feb'y 17, 1727, " 65. Samuel " June 27, 1785, " 97.

This tomb is in a corner of the cemetery, and less pointed out to the stranger would scarcely noticed. The author of the Magnolia has but an obscure resting place, and he, whose works, for good or ill, are known throughout the English world, has small chance of fame for aught that stone or marble can do. The abrupt and irregular introduction of the words, "Crocker-Mather," cannot fail to be noticed, and is thus accounted for. A sister of the family, who had wedded a gentleman of the name of Crocker, in-

sisted that that name be placed on the family tomb, and from some eccentric compromise has this position.

There is a tomb about the centre of the grounds, which, by way of adding to the interest of the cemetery, has a legend attached to it. The inscrip-tion on it, originally placed there, is now defaced so as to be almost illegible, but the tale con cerning it in "old times," was, that the witch Cary was buried there, or at least, it was attempted to bury her there, but such was the perversenes of the old magical lady, that, discontented with

the peaceable and quiet way in which grave and sober people repose in these quarters, at each morning a great hole was found broken in the vault. It was regularly bricked up and closed, but in vain; for every night, away went the repairs, and the witch had her way. thought that witch Cary was not very far out of her discretion, in attempting to keep out of the neighborhood of old Cotton Mather. There seems to be the very fitness of things in the grave yard career of the witch and the doctor. The remains of old Mr. Abrams, who saw the

outgoings and incomings of the Bay State for 101 years, finished my pilgrimage over the cem-

Thousands go to the beautiful walks of Mount Auburn, but few visit Copp's Hitl. The rich sculpture of the former will show out more vividly by contrast with the strange and half-defaced stones of the latter. If it had been in New York. the street commissioner would soon have sway over it, and all that would have been left of this precious relic, would have been an account in the records of the corporation, of the expenses necessarily incurred in "pitching, paying, and exca-vating Copp's Hill."

A REAL CONVERSATION.

"Sir," said a poor, ragged, and rough-looking man, upon whose countenance traces of sorrow and extreme suffering were visible, to an individual whose sleck and seemly ensemble betokened plenty and happiness, "Sir, I am famishing.— Will you give me the means of procuring food and a night's lodging ? "

"Go along, my man, I have nothing for you.
You can go to the alms-house, I suppose. I'll give you a line to the alderman." "Sir," says the poor man, "I'd rather not go

to the alms-house. I only desire a temporary relief. I expect work in a day or two." "O! well, scratch along, my man; you are not so badly off as one would imagine."

"I am absolutely starving; I am sure you won't miss a quarter of a dollar." "Bless my soul, do you think I gather money from the trees? Go along—don't be pertina-

cious now. Do take yourself off, there's a brave "You owe me money, sir; I would not re-mind you of the fact, only that hunger makes me

desperate."
"Owe you money!" exclaimed the sleek man, stepping back a space or two, "You are " No, seven years ago I worked for you. You

"O! ah! an old score. O, that's quite another matter. Did it ever strike you that I have taken the benefit of the Act-gone clear through?-Creditors are no more, now. Can't touch me!" "Yet, sir, I earned that money by hard labor.

You reaped the benefit of that labor, are rich, while I am the poor wretch you see. You owe me that money, sir, in spite of all bankruptcies." "I never do any thing illegal. What is legal, is honorable. The law says I don't owe you a

" Honor says you do; and of the two, honor generally tells more truths than law," says the mendicant, evidently displeased. "You are getting wearisome. Will you be kind enough to step out of the way?"

"You call youself a Christian. "I am a Christian, I flatter myself-a dea-

"You are esteemed a pious, honest, trust-worthy Christian." "I am as good a one as can be found in the

religious community."

"Then the dominion of the evil one can boast

of purity when compared with such communities, and the society of thieves is cemented by more real honor. Your respectability, honor, piety, and justice, are composed of broadcloths and fine words, and go no farther. Keep your money. I'd starve before I'd touch a copper of

Some years ago, the above conversation actually took place in Broadway, near the American Museum. A short time ago, the mendicant—now a stove dealer in business—employed his oppressor, reduced to want, as a porter, and after deducting the amount of the dishonorable bill from his wages, when he had earned the amount of the bill, generously presented the bill to the fallen Pharisee. This is an absolute fact. Ev-Learn to put a right construction on all God's dealings with the church, and with thy soul.—
For his church, there may be a time wherein thou shalt not only see it tossed, but to thy think-ing, covered and swallowed up with tears; but wait a little, it shall arrive safe. This is a common stumbling stone; but walk by the light of sire of evincing their hatred of him. His "stone" fallen Pharisee. This is an absolute fact. Every day of life teems with such remarkable transactions, and singular reverses. Retributive justice, sooner or later, overtakes the evil-doer, and the ingenuity of man knows not how to avert the merited and never-failing punishment. — New York Sun.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1847.

HERALD AND JOURNAL.

EARLY METHODIST CHURCHES IN NEW ENG-

LAND. MARBLEHEAD.

Lee's First Visit-Ebenezer Martin-The formation of the Society Ezekiel Cooper—James Bowler—Curious Dream—Trials—Chap —Epaphras Kibby—Remarkable Revival—Subsequent Progress.

We have heretofore given sketches of the history of severa early Methodist churches. Materials for such articles have come in upon us so abundantly, that we despair of inserting them all in the forthcoming volume on our early history. Ware not willing, however, that they should be lost, and have no doubt that our readers will consent to their preservation i the columns of the Herald. Our articles of this kind have met a general welcome. Here is another of them, which we

Mr. Loe visited Marblebead in 1790, during his first to among the eastern towns of New England. While a Salem, "he was solicited," says his biographer, "by a man from Marblehead, to visit that place. He hesitated, at first, not knowing that an opportunity would be presented; but upon cond thought, he concluded to go and see them the next day, which he accordingly did. Here he had cause to lieve that his preaching was made a great blessing to the people, for says he, 'some of them complain of being almost starved for the word.'" This was on July 17, 1790. "He preached the first time," says a subsequent pastor of the church, "in what was then called the Rock Church, originally built for the Hopkinsians, afterwards a Baptist church, and now transformed into a dwelling-house, on Watson Street."† In the latter part of the year, Marblebead became one of the regular appointments of his circuit. His preaching excited an extensive interest. Crowds gathered to hear him. "The said they never heard such preaching before, and thought he like one of the old prophets. This was the first impression, but afterwards, though some were seriously affected, many ridiculed and opposed Methodist sentiments and His biographer says that " In Marblehead, Ip vich, and other places, he with difficulty made out to preach; but he could scarcely move a step without being entangled in a knot of committee men. These gnardians of the town laws and privileges constantly watched the movements of other ministers. Mr. Lee scarcely ever found them in a humor to give their unanimous consent for him to preach in the houses over which they had the guardianship; but very frequently while they were deliberating upon the expediency or inexpe diency of his preaching, some friendly person would open his doors, and Mr. Lee preached to numbers who flocked from every direction to hear the word."

"The Lord," by his providence," says Mr. Otheman, "h prepared the way for the opening of a dwelling-house, for Methodist preaching. Mr. Ebenezer Martin, who had been converted under Mr. Whitefield's preaching, had heard the Methodist ministry in the South, and reported to his neighbors their remarkable zeal and success. He welcomed Lee, o his arrival, opened his house for religious services, and concrated it as a preaching place and a home for the weary itin erant. This house is situated on Darling street, next to the pump. The preaching was held in a large, unfinished upper room,' which had been used as a billiard room, during th Revolutionary war, at which period the mansion was occupied as a hotel. Seven of the family of Mr. Martin are now me

Mr. Lee visited Marblebead frequently during his labors is Lynn and its vicinity. His powerful appeals produced a pro found impression, and he records, on the 31st of July, 1791. that " there is a considerable stir in this town, respecting the sentiments of the Methodists, and a great many wish us to de part out of their coasts." Among those who became savingly nterested in his ministrations, was a Mrs. Prentice, wh nduced her husband to open his house, on "New Meeting house Lane," for Methodist preaching. This house is sit ated second from the corner of what are now called Bock and Mugford streets. In its upper room, class and prayer mee ings, preaching, and even Quarterly Meetings, were held. Its great distinction, however, is, that within its walls was forme the first Methodist society of Marblehead. It consisted o seven individuals, all females. Their names were, Prentice Doake, Stevens, Beals, Goss, Green, and Barker. None them are now living, but several of their descendants are men bers of the church. In what year, or under what preacher, the society was formed, we have not been able to ascertain, but it less under the auspices of Mr. Lee, and some til in 1791 or '92. Mrs. Prentice was a widow, by the name of Jayne, when she was married to Mr. Prentice. She had several children by her former husband, one of whom, Pete Javne, became a distinguished travelling preacher. While services were held in Martin's house, Ezekiel Cooper preached there, probably in the year 1793, when he was Presiding Elder on Boston District. He was then in the vigor of his faculties and every where interested his hearers, by the acumen an

in his spiritual course. Mr. James Bowler heard this discourse—the first he eve heard from a Methodist preacher. Not only its ingenious construction, but its evangelical application, interested him much, and impressed him with a highly favorable opinion of the tireless Itinerants who were laboring for the conversion of his fellow townsmen. He soon after befrieuded the small church, and hired to it an upper apartment in his house on Lee street, at the low rent of 15 dollars per year. It was furnished with seats, and though accessible from without only by a lad der, continued to be the sauctuary of the society till they were able to build a chapel. The great evangelist of the East, Jesse Lee, who never despised the day of small things, climbed its ladder, and joyfully opened it with religious services, on the 30th of April, 1793. "To-night," he says, " we met in it fo the first time. The Lord owned our meeting, and his presence was felt among us. I felt great liberty in teaching th people the way to heaven, and felt more encouraged about the place than I used to be." Mr. Bowler suffered no little persecution for his attention to the new sect, but he steadily adhered to them, assisting them with funds, and rescuing them several times, when otherwise they must have sunk under their

originality of his mind. He preached a discourse, in Marble

head, on the winding stairs of Solomon's Temple, from

Kings, 6:8.‡ It was an ingenious and profitable sermon, exhibiting the various steps by which the Christian must ascend

A curious circumstance is said to have been the immediate cause of the opening of his house to the Methodist itinerants. After baving heard them several times, and been led to reflect on their peculiar modes of labor, he one night dreame (doubtless under the influence of such reflections) that an ar gel stood at his bed-side, and directed him to take his Bible. and read the 13th chapter of Matthew, beginning at the 3d verse. He thought that he attempted immediately to obey the celestial visitor. He possessed two Bibles. He imagined that he opened the smaller one, but found that the leaf containing this verse was gone; and in attempting to reach the larger copy, he awoke. The next day his curiosity led him to exam ine his Bibles. The designated verse and chapter were actu ally torn out of the smaller one. On examining the other se found the verse to read, " Behold, a sower went forth to sow, &c. We know not that Mr. Bowler ascribed this singular circumstance to any supernatural agency. It might have r sulted from a confusion of previous Scripture reading, and re flections on the Methodist Itinerancy, cleared up and adjusted into a consistent picture by that singular magic of dreams which has often thus wrought marvels, if not mysteries. In whatever light he considered the curious fact, it at least le his mind into such reflections on the text, as resulted in the con viction that the Itinerant ministry was the most Scriptural mode of promulgating the gospel, and from that time for ward he firmly sustained it.

The society gradually prospered, notwithstanding its ver Lee says, under date of Oct. 28. 1794, "We proceeded to Marblehead, to Quarterly Meeting; we held a love-feast in Br. Prentice's house; a few people spoke with life and freedom. I was pleased to find the much engaged in religion. At night we held a watch-night; preached, Bro. Ketchum exhorted, and the people were atter

The society at Marblehead had its share of the trials Methodism in that day. One of its pastors, Mr. Rexford, was snow-balled through the streets; some of the members wer stoned and beaten, openly. When one of the little numb his burial in the grave-yard was opposed, because he had bee a Methodist. The preachers were not allowed to hold meet ings in the town school bouses, and were at last prohibit from preaching on the Common. They were under the nec sity here, as elsewhere, of proclaiming their message in the streets. Tour Hill, also the hill north of the Railroad depot,

Lee's History of Methodism, An. 1790.
 † MS. History of the M. E. Church in Marblehead, by Rev. E.
 heman, prepared in 1839. The subsequent quotations in this

sketch, not otherwise credited, are from this docum

§ Rev. Mr. Othernan's MS. History.

struggling band, generously advanced the necessary funds, and given a site for the building. It was located in the rear of the present personnes, on the approximation of the present personnes, on the approximation of the present personnes, on the approximation of the present personness, on the approximation of the present personness, on the approximation of the present personness.

present personage, on the summit of a large rock. Dr. Thomas
F. Sargeant dedicated it. Like most of our early chapels, it
was not very fastidiously finished, but continued some years neither clapboarded ner seated; rough boards or blocks formed 200 members, forms one of our most promising appointments its only pews. It was considerably improved in 1804, but not completed until 1818. In 1833, it was superseded by a new chapel, and converted into a parsonage.

In 1802, Epaphras Kibby was stationed in Marblebead. I

was a period of trials and triumphs. The conversion of several persons at the evening meetings excited the hostilit of their families. Their opposition became open and violent Evening meetings were not held by other churches, and were an especial abomination in the estimation of the community.—
A citizen, a member of whose family had been converted on one of these occasions, threatened Mr. Kibby with violence, and even paced the street before Mr. K.'s boarding-house, brandishing his cane, and waiting for an opportunity to assa him. Mr. K. avoided him, till he counselled with a lawyer. The latter advised him to leave the town, as the only mean of safety. The reply of the preacher was worthy of him, as an ambassador of Christ. "No, sir," said he, "worthier men than I have died in the cause of Christ, and if I am to die, I will die. I quit not my post." On his return to his straight on his way, turning not a step either to the right or the left. As they met, he bowed, and passed; his opposer did the same, and thus ended the matter. "Mr. Kibby, by his persevering meekness, and uprightness, succeeded in disarming opposition, to a very great extent, and in bringing tter feeling in other churches towards the Methodbled to leave the society much encouraged and strengthened

Bishop Asbury visited Marblehead during this year, in com-

pany with Bishop Whatcoat. "Br. Whatcoat," he says preached: I gave an exhortation; our audience, chiefly females, filled the room. Mr. Bowler is our good friend, (but majority of 305. The appropriation amounts not a brother,) in lending us his own house, and assisting us £100,000.

largely in building ours for the worship of God." The next

The diss year, Dr. Coke, the first Bishop of Methodism, preached in the town; he was accompanied by Mr. Kibby, and is well remembered by some of the older members of the society. In terest prevailed among the youth of the town. "It had been," says one who shared in its blessing, "a season of spiritual dearth; the word of the Lord was precious in those days there was no open vision; but in the year 1810, the Lord was pleased to manifest himself by his Holy Spirit, in a peculiar nanner, in the hearts and consciences of the young. The writer of this was then eleven years old, and an eye witness. as well as participant, of the scenes he describes. Prayer

"And now, amid the busy scenes of life, while one was go- ing interest, on the part of the government. The ng to his farm, and another to his merchandize, a lad of thir. question is evidently one of great delicacy, so far as een years, a member of a thoughtless, irreligious family, was its mere expediency is concerned; and we confess, seard fervently praying, in an attic room. The great change we distrust the competency of the leading mer in his spirit and demeanor, surprised his friends, especially his among the Dissenters, either to determine it pruassociates and school mates, who soon followed his example, until some forty or fifty, from all parts of the town, were united for prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. The fields, in those days, bore witness to the voice of prayer, and the songs of changes, and a deplorable spirit of petty disputation praise, from these youthful lips and hearts, to the astonishment of the people of the town, who wondered whether the work were of God or of man. The intervals of school those predominating minds which, like Bunting hours, the vacations, and any time the youth could call their among the Wesleyans, derive their predominance own, were spent, by little companies, in prayer and songs of from the voluntary and grateful concession of the praise. All diversions were laid aside, and the truths of death, judgment, and eternity, were the only topics of conversation. The latter part of 1810, and throughout the whole of 1811, the revival continued, and many believers were added to be mistaken in this estimate, but we fear it is too the Lord. While these youth endeavored to live a life of god- true. We regret it most profoundly; we look no liness, and mutually assisted each other in the way to heaven, longer to the English church for hope against they met with violent opposition from the wicked. The pow- Popery; the English Reformers did not do their work ers of darkness were at work, and many of the young converts with sufficient thoroughness; we look only to the were brought in contact with severe temptations. From these Dissenters of England, for courage and energy in the causes, many went back, and walked no more with Jesus .-But, no doubt, the sun of righteousness had risen upon them, for subsequent events have rekindled the flame of divine grace deed, would be any impolicy, which should risk their in their souls. Ministers from neighboring towns visited their present precarious strength. meetings, and conversed with the youth, and were astonished at what they saw and heard. It was a means by which the Redeemer was honored in the conversion of adults in all parts of the town; the word had free course, and was glorified. Of forty persons now recollected, who were active in those interesting scenes, twenty are now living, and of these, thirteen are now members of churches in this place, the larger part of them in the Methodist church."

In 1833, the society, after having been for several years con nected with Salem, was again formed into an independant station, under the care of its former pastor, Epaphras Kibby .-This was a jubilee year to the church. Its new chapel was finished and dedicated by David Kilbourn. Mr. Kibby was the first stationed pastor who had preached in the old chapel. and the last that now occupied its pulpit. During his present appointment, there was the greatest revival of religion ever known in the town, though the additions to the Methodist society were not so large as they had been in some previous years Forty-nine were admitted on trial, among whom were twenty or thirty heads of families, and on this account the accession was greatly invigorating to the church. "Mr. Kibby," says our authority, "found outward circumstances somewhat different from what they were when he was first stationed there. Then the unfriendliness of other denominations, and the hostility of the world, drove our own people together, and served to secure course was taken." In brief, proselytism from the Methodis church, was pursued on the amplest scale, and compelled Mr. K. to rebuke the evil publicly. The other churches of the town received no inconsiderable additions—the result of the labors of their Methodist brethren. After long indifference, if not hostility, towards the latter, "they seemed, at last, to have found out that Methodist converts made very good church members. Accordingly, feeling now very friendly to our operations, and cordially assisting to forward the good work of revival, they were quite sure, some how or other, to lead away a great many who were converted or awakened at our meet-ings." The Methodist church became familiarly designated as the "nursery," where, as one said at the time, "all the other churches got their plants." Mr. Kibby's rebukes, however, had good effect; the revival advanced prosperously, and at the end of the year, he returned the number of 193 members.

Frequent, though not so extensive revivals, have occur since, and the growth of the society has been steady and vigorous. It now reports 196 members. "The Rev. Mr. Pickering remarks, in a letter to me," says Mr. Otheman, "that if all had joined our society, who are the fruits of Methodist efforts, it would be the largest in town. We cannot say, however, that we regret so many having joined other commi we doubt not they will do good where they are. We are not raised up, nor is it our object, to build up a new party; what ever else has been objected against us, we have been preserved from the charge of proselytism. If souls are converted among us, and see fit to join other communions, we cannot but hope they will be the means of eventually removing prejudices that may exist among their brethren against us, and will dis the principles and experience which they have learned among us. God may have a deeper design in this matter than we are

Three preachers have originated in the Marblehead society essrs. Peter Jayne, Ebenezer Ireson, and Joseph Ire son. The first two have entered into their rest, but have left a trail of purest light behind them. Marblehead has witnessed the ministrations of a host of our veterans: Asbury, Coke,

others, whose names are like ointment poured forth. The numerical returns of the society, as recorded in the 1795, and amounted to 32; during the ensoing six years, they gradually declined; and in 1800 and 1801, amounted to but the land. None have sent forth finer specimens of twenty-six. In 1802, they began to improve, and in about twelve intellectual and moral training.

the steps of the Town House, were the scenes of their labors, | years had steadily advanced to 114. During the next five and the steps of the Town House, were the scenes of their labors, and witnessed their persecutions and invincible spirit.

In 1800, the society succeeded in the erection of a chapel. They were yet few in number, and poor in resources; insly about \$100 could be raised in the town, towards the new building, and about \$150 were sent them from abroad. The project would probably have failed, had not Mr. Bowler, who still kept his house open as an asylum for the churches, as a circuit appointment. It persevered, however,

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

Our readers are aware, from occasional intima tion, that great interest has recently been excited in England, by the Government Education Bill. The Dissenters, who, by the way, have been strong supporters of the Whig party, and its present ministry have denounced the measure, as a scheme for placing the education of the people under the con trol of church-men. Debates on the subject hav been universal, and intensely earnest, and a genera assembly of Dissenters was held in London, at which the leading laymen and clergy of the various de nominations represented, made eloquent speeches lodging, he met his antagonist, in the street. Mr. K. kept The Wesleyans were at first engaged with them i opposition to the government, but it seems, by some kind of pledges from the latter, they have been in duced to retire from the contest. The London Patri ot, an influential organ of the Dissent, assails them with severe denunciations, and if the case is fairly ists. He had the holy pleasure of rejoicing over 30 or 40 represented, they deserve the castigation. The persons who were converted to God this year, and was enapledge of the government to them, it appears, it chiefly the exclusion of the Papists from the benefit of the provision for the present.

The measure was tested in the Commons, on the 22d of April, when the ministry was sustained by a

The dissenters have been stung, by this proceed ing, into unappeasable hostility, not only to the ministry, but to the Whig party. The Patriot declare 1806, Asbury again preached to them, and records that "a revival had taken place." An extensive work of God also oc-curred in the year 1808. In 1810, a remarkable religious in-Parliament, responsible for the alienation of the far larger number of Dissenters, properly so called.2

The position proposed to be assumed by the Dis senters, is somewhat analogous to that of the third or Liberty party, of this country. Whether it will add to their influence over the government, is a question which we cannot determine. We confess, however neetings were held by the Methodists, at private houses, dur- that while our sympathies are fully with them, we ing the week, besides the ordinary ministrations of the word. doubt much the success, and therefore the prudence You would never be disappointed, in heats or colds, if you desired to attend meeting on Sabbath evening in the old house, sired to attend meeting on Sabbath evening in the old house, circumstances. Were they unanimous, and, espe-I remember its first appearance, when there was neither gallery nor pews, but simply plank benches. I remember, also, effective Wesleyans, such a position might become my impressions there; they were, that it was the house of one of great power; but it is quite certain that many God-the gate of heaven. A band of faithful watchmen, who Whig Dissenters will be unwilling to sacrifice their blew the gospel trumpet, had succeeded each other there, and old party relations, for the sake of an ecclesiastical the fruits of their labors were the addition of faithful souls, movement. An inefficient organization would only who, like Enoch, walked with God, and who stood up now, to encourage the young converts, many of whom were destined to lead to still more reckless disregard of the Dissent-

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

We give the following extract from the appoint nents of this Conference:-George Peck, Editor of the Quarterly Review as books of the General Catalogue. George Coles, Assistant Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal. New York City: John street, Elijah Crawford.

Duane street, Leonard H. Vincent. North River Bethel Mission, O. G. Hedstrom. Madison street, J. L. Gilder. Mariners' M. E. Church, L. H. King. Forsyth street, J. B. Stratten, J. Tackaberry, sup Willett street, Buel Goodsell. Vestru street, George F. Kettell. Mulberry street, Charles B. Sing. Allen street, B. Creagh. Bedford street, O. V. Amerman. Eighteenth street, Nicholas White. Seventh street, Daniel Smith. Twenty- seventh street, S. C. Perry. Fiftieth street Home Mission, Thomas Carter. ne street, Wm. Gothard. Greene street, Paul R. Brown Sullivan street, Davis W. Clark. Second street, Arad S. Lakin. Asbury-Norfolk street, Stephen Martindale. Home Mission, George Brown. German Mission, Adam Miller. German Home Mission, J. J. Graw. Twenty-fourth street, To be supplied. Forty-first street, Edward S. Sto Harlem, Samuel D. Ferguson, sup. Yorkville, Benjamin Redford. Mariners' Church, Roosevelt street, H. Chase, he

being a member of the Madison st, and Mariners' M. F. Church Quart. Con. American Bible Society, Noah Levings, Finance Secretary.

rooklyn: Sands street, Nathan Bangs, John B. Merwin. York street. Phineas Rice. Washington street, Robert Seney. Centenary Church, B. Griffen. East Brooklyn, David Osborn. Pacific street, Abiathar M. Osbon. Eighteenth street and Flatbush, E. S. Hebard. Gravesend and New Utrecht, Edmund O. Bates Brooklyn Home Mission, Abraham S. Francis.

EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY.

This institution has, we learn, commenced its term with most favorable prospects. Br. Bagnall, the new Principal, was some time tutor in the Weslevan Whatcoat, Lee, Daniel Smith, Lemuel Smith, Bloodgood, University, and has a fine reputation as a scholar Cooper, Spry, Evans Rogers, Pickering, Kibby, and many and teacher. We hope our people throughout the Providence Conference will remember the institu tion in their prayers, and send to it their children,-Minetes, show that it passed through the struggles and re- The Methodists of New England need have no de pendence now on the schools of other denominations. Better institutions than our own cannot be found in

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM PITTSBURG. EARLY INCIDENTS IN OHIO.

Br. Stevens,-If your readers are interested in th

lated was as follows :-"While hostilities continued with the Indian

Kibby immediately assured the people that Indians were near, and taking with him eighteen men, they stole into the opposite ravine, made a circuit through the bushes, to that side of the house where the noise had been heard, but on the opposite bank of the gully. Here, concealing themselves, they distinctly saw a number of Indians on the side nearest the house, and one, raising himself occasionally, and giving the note of the turkey. Selecting their vicims, the white men fired, and killed five Indians; he rest, amounting to sixteen, set up a whoop, and run, the whites pursuing them into the woods, where

made their escape. "In no part of the country are the people more orderly and law-loving, than the inhabitants of Ohio at the present day. But thirty or forty years ago, there was a floating population, upon the outskirts of the settlement, composed chiefly of loafers, gamblers, horse thieves, and other desperate characters. There was, nevertheless, in many of these, a sort of honorable feeling, which occasionally manifested it self, and showed that if they could have enjoyed the benefits of religious instruction, they would have been better men. About twenty-seven or twentyeight years ago, I was appointed, with Br. Samuel Baker, long since gone to his reward, to a circuit in the

western part of Ohio, embracing what was called the

Indian creek settlement. There had been but little preaching here, and we concluded to hold a camp-

meeting in the set!lement. "At the commencement of the meeting, we were annoyed by a party of these lawless characters, under the direction of a noted gambler, named Long -a man of gigantic stature, and fearless character. They surounded the spring which supplied the encampment with water, and from mere love of mischief, prevented the people from approaching it .-Br. Baker, who was preacher in charge, applied to a Universalist magistrate, for assistance, but this was roughly refused. He finally said that he would grant a warrant, but would also immediately issue another against the preachers themselves, as disturbers of the peace. Finding no help from the law, Church, \$95,628. American and Foreign Bible So Br. Baker went to the spring, to remonstrate with the disturbers. Here they fairly took him prisoner, surrounded him, and, after a variety of annoyances, in wanton mischief, commenced a mock profession of York Colonization Society, \$5,813. Foreign Evanpenitence, pretending to weep, and begging, "Do, gelical Society, \$14,820. American Baptist Home Br. Baker, pray for us; we are under concern of mind; pray for us." Baker was timid, and easily Society, \$6,693. American Tract Society, \$160,130. disconcerted, which gave them great advantage.— American Home Missionary Society, \$119,453.— Learning that my senior colleague was in captivity, American Bible Society, \$210,386. Society for Re-I divested myself of my coat and cravat, and has-lief of Jews, \$6,690. American Temperance Union, tened to the spot. In those days I knew no fear; and \$1,522. American Protestant Society, \$19,709. having been so recently in the army, I felt myself on the spur of an emergency like this, in possession of the spirit which Peter possessed, when he smote off the right ear of Malchus. On approaching the ring, I heard the mock request of the rowdies, and understood at once the state of the case, and the course to pursue. I was personally known to Long, and several others of the gang. Forcibly separating the hands of the two nearest, I broke into the ring, and stood fearless before them. 'Gentlemen,' said I, 'I perceive you are backwoodsmen; I, too, am a backwoodsman; and you know that no backwoods man, who is a man, will take a stump; (i. e., refuse a challenge.) You have bantered my colleague to pray for you; I will take his place, and accept your

banter. And now I stump you to kneel down with us. Down upon your marrow bones, every one of turning to me, he said, ' Now, sir, pray for us.'

heaven and earth; and in mockery have they pre- prosecute it. sumptuously bowed themselves before Him, whose eyes are as a flame of fire, and who will assuredly bring them into judgment. [Here the responses were more faint and few.] Some of them thou knowest are gamblers, horse thieves, covetous, drunkards, revilers, and extortioners. Such did thy servant anciently declare were some of the Corinthians; but by thy grace they were washed; they thou didst forgive them, and thy mercy can reach no doubt, make bigotry grin. the chief of sinners, we beseech thee to have mercy upon these miserable wretches.' My prayer was continued in this style, in perfect silence on the part of the company. At its close, all arose, and Long approached me and said, 'Raper, you have behaved have been whipped the worst I ever was in my life. them to different positions on the ground, to see that tion :order was preserved; and through the remainder of the meeting, they were ready and eager to fight for

Such were some of the interesting relations of Br. Raper. He assured me, that on one occasion only, he used violence in resisting the disturbers of the peace of Zion. It was in the early period of his ministry, at a camp meeting, where the life of a harmless man was in danger. A desperate fellow had a cudgel raised, which in the next instant would have fallen upon the head of an unoffending man, when Br. Raper, with the agility of a tiger, lighted upon him, and with a single blow, felled him to the ground. His Presiding Elder kindly admonished him afterwards upon the subject, and ever since he has been a man of peace, literally following the injunction of our Savior, " Resist not evil."

Yours, truly, M. SPRINGER. Pittsburg, May 13.

THE CONFERENCES-THE HERALD.

expecting large remittances from them at the ensuing Conferences. This is the most favorable opportunity in the year for our friends to send us money free of expense. We never had so much due us as now .-In withholding this money, you deprive not merely the publishers of it, but the venerable and disabled relations of Br. Raper, I will continue his story. In men who have administered to you and your fathers early life, his father's family were familiar with the bread of life, and the suffering widows and ormen who have administered to you and your fathers many scenes of Indian warfare; one which he re-phans of such of them as have gone to their rest.-The proceeds of the paper are appropriated to them In this light, these debts assume a peculiar charactribes, the early settlers were obliged to be always ter; where they are unnecessarily withheld, subscribarmed, and prepared for an attack. Upon one occasion, the scattered inhabitants of the vicinity were tice aggravated by the violation of most affecting ssembled for worship, on the Sabbath, at a place considerations of gratitude and charity. But, brethnear the Ohio river, now called Columbia. As was ren, how few of you can plead necessity for the nonthe custom, the men carried their rifles, which were payment of these debts? Is there not carelessness stacked near the door. While the services were to say the least, at the foundation of this evil? progressing, the gobbling of wild turkeys were heard Though the aggregate is large, yet the individual n a ravine near the house where the meeting was sums are small; a slight effort, a transient sacrifice held. This at once excited suspicion, as it was well on your part could pay it. You will feel better, as known that the Indians could counterfeit the cry of well as make others feel better, by settling it faithalmost every bird and beast of the forest. A captain fully. We present the matter to you as Christian

THE PREACHERS

Are reminded, that as we have no special agents in the field, our reliance is entirely on them for collecting our bills. The commission we pay is liberal; the task is not difficult; the sum for each appointment is comparatively small. Divided among so many, the work is reduced to a slight effort, but the aggregate result would be most valuable. We sent you the accounts last winter; will you take them in hand, and do up this work in season? You are they had a very narrow escape from the ambush of requested to make out your accounts for commission a reserve party of Indians. They, however, happily during the year, and be prepared for settlement a Conference. We hope all will be able to pay for their paper with commissions. If any are deficient it is not too late now to make it up. Let such bring the money for two new subscribers, to Conference and the object will be gained.

MAINE TEMPERANCE UNION.

A meeting of the State Temperance Union will be holden in Augusta, June 15th and 16th, 1847, at which time and place it is hoped there will be such a gathering of faithful and honest teetotallers as will at once cheer and gladden the hearts of the "old friends" of the cause, and impart new zeal and en ergy to those who have more recently engaged in the work. The present is no time for supinenes and inactivity among the friends of temperance.

Maine occupies by her legislation an elevated an commanding position. Shall she be hurled from it by rum influence ?-or shall the hopes of bleeding umanity cling to her with fond and increasing de-

BENEVOLENT OPERATIONS.

The receipts of benevolent societies, as reported during the anniversary week, in New York, were as follows :- Board of Missions of the Presbyterian ciety, \$31,739. Seaman's Friend Society, \$17,515. American Anti-Slavery Society, \$8,797. American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, \$12,635. New Missionary Society, \$30,794. Female Moral Reform

BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The statement in the Baptist Almanac, is as fol

Regular Baptist churches in the U. S. Ordained Ministers, Licensed Preachers, 1.065 655,536 Colleges, Theological Schools, Religious Newspapers, Stated Periodicals.

BOOK AGENTS .- We mentioned, some time since you, if you have any manhood in you, and I will pray that Br. Holway had commenced the circulation of for you.' They were taken by surprise, and all took our books within the Providence Conference, on the off their hats, and kneeled down, except one .- plan adopted by that Conference, at its last session Long commanded him to take off his hat, and kneel We learn, further, that Br. Stebbins, of the same down with them. 'Get down,' said he, 'and repent Conference, has also taken the field in this useful of your sins, for the gentleman is going to pray for business. We are confident that the plan of the us.' He still refused, upon which Long sprang up, Providence Conference will work well, and hope knocked off his hat, and pulled him down. Then it will be sufficiently experimented by the next General Conference, to commend it to the con-"I commenced, O, Lord, thou knowest that these sideration of that body. Something must be done men are making mock of thy servants, and of thy for our book interest, at its next session; these exholy religion. [Here were responses of Amen.]- periments will open the way. We shall endeavor. Thou knowest that they have no fear of God before soon, to find room for a full exposition of the plan of thy eyes, and that they regard not their obligations the Providence Conference. Meanwhile, we beto their fellow men. [Amen!] In mocking, have speak, from both preachers and people, a hearty they requested us to approach thee, the great God of welcome to the brethren who are endeavoring to

REV. E. T. TAYLOR, of the Mariner's Church, Bo ton, left the city on Friday last, for New York, where he takes passage in the relief ship Macedonian, for Ireland. Mr. Taylor's presence will add much to the interest of this beneficent mission to that suffer ing land. The first greeting of two such men as Edwere sanctified, they were justified, in the name of ward T. Taylor, the Methodist, and Father Matthew, the Lord Jesus, and by the spirit of our God. As the Catholic, would be worth witnessing; it would

DANGER OF THE POPE.

When the reforming policy of the present Pope commenced, we predicted that in less than two like a man and a Christian. I declare I am beat. I years, he would either abandon it for the unchanging obsoletism of the Vatican, or die by assassination And now I swear, that if any man attempts to impose No one who is acquainted with the history of the upon you or the meeting, we will flog them.' All Papacy, could doubt the prediction. We learn that responded acquiescence, and they returned to the its verification has already been nearly realized .encampment, where, at their request, we appointed The foreign papers give us the following informa

A most diabolical plot to murder the Pope ha been discovered. It was first found out by the French Ambassador; he revealed the names of the conspirators to the Pope. Their intention was to as inate him while giving audience to one of them

who was appointed to kill him.

A Capuchin priest presented himself for an audience of the Pope. His holiness requested him name.

This he gave; but before admitting him, the Pope looked over the list of conspirators, and finding the name of the Capuchin there, he immediately sum moned Carbines, who, on the Capuchin's entrance seized him, and on searching him, found he had : brace of pistols, and a poisoned dagger, about his per son. The Capuchin was conveyed to prison. Many The plot is, no doubt, a concerted one.

M. Ronge is undergoing a month's imprisonmen at Breslau, for preaching without permission of the

REV. E. WITHEY, well known in New England or his singularities, was suspended from all the functions of the ministry, by the late New York Con-Subscribers are respectfully reminded, that we are ference; on what account we have not learned. The examination was with closed doors.

> The REY. JOHN C. GREEN was suspended from his ministerial functions at the last New York Conference, for maladministration in the case of Rev. J. N Massit. The Centenary church at Brooklyn, of which he was pastor, has, nevertheless, invited him, it is reported, to continue in charge of them.

REV. J. S. LOVELAND .- The Newbury " Christian Messenger" has refused to publish a letter of this brother, in defence of himself and the other brethren who attended the Danville District Meeting,-The opposite party must not complain, if we reciprocate this treatment.

THE. REV. CHARLES BAKER, of the Maine Conference, is, we learn, to take charge of the Northampton Mission in the New England Conference. From the manner in which the latter Conference has been wont to receive brethren from abroad, we have no doubt that Br. Baker will be heartily welcomed into

REV. PHILIP BOUCHER who visited this country, in 1837, and preached in many of our churches, has started a new Protestant paper in Paris, on principles which, it is supposed, will enlist the confidence and patronage of all evangelical denominations. Mr. Boucher is an able man, of Methodistic princi-

REV. SHIPLEY W. WILLSON, of the Prot. Episcopal Church, formerly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has become chaplain to the House of Correction, at

EARLY METHODISM IN THE SOUTH-WEST .- Rev. John Brook, formerly an itinerant preacher, says the Nashville Advocate, is collecting materials for a work on the "great revival of religion that swept over this country, some twenty years since."

Rev. Elijah Bailey, founder of the Reformed Methodist Church, died recently, and was interred at

We are indebted to Col. Hatch for the foreign papers by the last arrival.

The Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has under its care, 320,630 scholars of whom 2,603 have been converted during the past

RELIGIOUS Songs .- Prizes were lately offered by the French government, for the composition of religious and moral songs, and no fewer than 1700 competitors entered the list.

DR. CHALMERS.—We are pleased to learn that this alented divine has joined the Scottish Tectotal Socia ety, and promised all his influence in its support,-A reform is needed yet among the clergy in England. Wine and malt liquois are still in common use at their tables.

Editor's Cable.

PAGES from the Lettestastical motory of New England, is the title of a small pamphlet, of much interest, just issued by Dow, Boston. It is a reprint of an article from the Episcopal Observer, and sketches rapidly, but accurately, and in elegant style, the progress of the Unitarian declension of the New England Puritan Church. Brief references are made to many characters yet on the stage, but they are invariably candid. The author traces, as connectedly as his detached data will admit, one of the most important passages in the ecclesiastical history of New England.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for June, has been received by Binney & Otheman, 1 Cornhill. We have spoken so often and so emphatically of the merits of his work, that we fear our readers may think us hyperbolical if we add more, but we reaffim all that we have asserted about it, and recommend every Methodist lady, who can, to subscribe for it forth-

MATTISON'S ASTRONOMICAL MAPS.—We have aleady referred to these fine diagrams for academies and common schools. They are highly commended by teacher's institutes, State and county superintendents of schools, and presidents and professors of colleges. They are sixteen in number, 39 by 44 inches, for only \$16, on paper, or \$20 on canvass .-They are a beautiful ornament to a school room, and will facilitate the study of the science more than any other means with which we are acquainted .-Jewett, Boston.

THE MINUTES of the New England Conference, have been published in very neat style, by Rand &

THE FOURTH ANNNUAL REPORT, and Third Permanent Document of the American and Foreign Sab bath Union. Marvin, Roston.

received by Chadwick, 23 Court Street. It is an entertaining and cheap monthly. \$1 per annum. MEXICAN WAR AND AMERICAN SLAVERY .- Rev.

THE CHRISTIAN WREATH, for June, has been re-

Mr. Dudley's Fast-Day Sermon, delivered at Queechee, Vermont, 1847. Hanover, Vt.

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE for June, has been received. It is finely embellished, and filled with good articles. Rice & and Thompson, Lowell and Nashua.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, Boston, have issued a Report on Slavery, written by Rev. Geo. Allen, and adopted by the Worcester Central Association of Congregational Clergymen.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Boston, have issued the tenth No. of Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature. It continues to be well printed and abundantly illustrated with portraits and other engravings.

DEPENCE of the Hebrew Grammar of Gesenius, against Prof. Stuart's translation, by the original Translator. Appleton & Co., New York.

For the "RICH This is the title of sued from the press and edited by Rev.

well " got up," bear count to ministers a entire sanctification, in the details of the lifferent individuals this blessing. Consi tion, it is an interes is so on several acco
1. It is testimony—
theory—but the vertice
the highest sense, to
important. We know testimony has upon punsels would ordin in settling the quest attaining to entire sa frequently admitted t t the same time, it never was attained be But here we have the of witnesses, to the fa tained it: and all the with its attainment, a Their testimony to t same ground that the they have been conve that testimony in g therefore, how it can out rejecting the auth We recognise in the nies, persons who all highest moral and re ho, in respect to the ative to matters of ex the editor, whose per of them, is such as them all as entirely a 3 It is the testimon nesses. Such is the these witnesses, that t justice: but, here we h

entire sanctification. might be so important feiture of the life of a ficient to command or ently reject the cond witnesses to the fact t tire sanctification? similar mental cons ilar in respect to educ their testimony would as from other evidence their nature, mental cies, educational advan also, that they are from gelical denominations very different religious

bility of attaining it, a Indeed, there is a strik on this subject, and in their experiences. W read this book, and bedially recommend it a the piety of the churc standard. Gardiner, Me., June

yer they all perfectly of the blessing of entir

For the H SAVE YO Br. Stevens,-Will

trict, who do not take sionary Advocate, that and save the postage, is send on their orders (B Trueman, Norwich, and This furnishes a conve our preachers will ava the schools are small societies united in Quar have them sent to so which they can easily pointments, and thus the papers at the lowes can introduce our Adv nected with our congre, About \$250 have th

the past year, on per-through the hands of b to extend the privilege Send on your orders, Norwich, May 27.

For the He

PRESIDI AND THE T It is due to all con volume is receiving the Elders, All, in the F Conferences, Brothers : Hampshire, Br. Will Clough, in Maine, hav dred copies, and are preachers at a liberal tribute it among is receiving a wide put it into all ou brethren to enter fully is pronounced, by di-the work for the people

cally the friend of the and will benefit both many copies without to as to bring the work w For the He

COR

CONFERE Mr. Editor,-In th wishes a correction mers' Aid Society of have received a note ing of inaccuracy.

Published in the Herr does not include the ence; that will appear The committee of plain of having "receives sums raised for the Pr whence they obtaine but the committee on presented a full and acc and left it with the Sec has appeared, I send which which may prevent fur and satisfy all concerne Norwich, Conn., Ma

BROMFIELD

Mr. Editor,-It ought to versary meeting of a society education, as advertised and Bromfield St. Chapel, is not the sentiments of the Weth any way to be identified with a manner to allow. subjects discussed. Our this fact. MEMBERS

"RICHES OF GRACE."

highest moral and religious integrity; persons too, who, in respect to their ability to judge accurately rel-

ative to matters of experience, it must be conceded,

are second to few, if any. And we are assured by

the editor, whose personal knowledge of the whole

em all as entirely above impeachment.

of them, is such as to authorise him to represent

3 It is the testimony of an unusual number of wit-

these witnesses, that the testimony of any two of them would be sufficient to establish any fact, in a court of

justice; but, here we have the testimony of sixty-two, to ine fact that they have experienced the blessing of entire sanctification. If the positive testimony of

the only of these individuals to any fact, though it

might be so important a fact as to involve the for-

tenure of the life of a fellow creature, would be suf-tionent to command our belief, how can we consist-

ently reject the concurrent testimony of sixty-two

witnesses to the fact that they have experienced en-

4. It is the testimony of an unusual variety of wit-

nesses. If these sixty-two witnesses were persons of

similar mental constitutions and tendencies-sim-

ilar in respect to educational advantages, cultivation,

d habits, and religiously educated under similar

denominational influences, the perfect harmony of

their testimony would not be so remarkable; but it

is evident from the style of their testimonies, as well

as from other evidence, that there is a very great di-

versity in all the respects referred to, in respect to their nature, mental elevation, intellectual tenden-

es educational advantages, enlivation, and habits;

also, that they are from the different leading evan-

very different religious opinions and influences, and yet they all perfectly unite in respect to the nature

the blessing of entire sanctification, the practica-

Indeed, there is a striking similarity in their opinion

on this subject, and in all the essential features of their experiences. We, therefore, having carefully

real this book, and been edified in its perusal, cor-drally recommend it as directly tending to elevate

the piety of the church, to its appropriate scriptural

For the Herald and Journal

SAVE YOUR POSTAGE.

Br. Stevens,-Will you allow me to say, through the Herald, to our brethren on the New London Dis-

thet, who do not take the Subbath School and Mis-

send on their orders (Book Room terms) to Br. J. B.

Imenan, Norwich, and they will be attended to .-

schools are small, let others (for instance, these

societies united in Quarterly Conferences) unite, and

have them sent to some convenient place, from which they can easily be obtained at the other ap-

pointments, and thus save the postage, and obtain the papers at the lowest rates. By these means, we

can introduce our Advocate into every family con-

About \$250 have thus been saved to subscribers

the past year, on periodicals which have passed tarough the hands of Br. Trueman, and he wishes

extend the privilege to as many as possible.-

end on your orders, brethren; such an opportunity

For the Herald and Journal.

PRESIDING ELDERS,

AND THE TRUE EVANGELIST.

It is due to all concerned, to say, that this little

volume is receiving the special attention of Presiding Elders. All, in the Providence and New England

mpshire, Br. Williams, in Vermont, and Br.

circulation. Several have purchased it by the hundred copies, and are distributing it among the

preachers at a liberal discount. The preachers then distribute it among the people, and thus the work is receiving a wide circulation. All that is needed to put it into all our principal families is, for our brethrea to enter fully into these arrangements. It

is pronounced, by distinguished judges, to be just the work for the people and the times. It is emphati-

cally the friend of the preachers and the itinerancy

and will benefit both. Presiding Elders can carry

many copies without trouble, and the price is so low as to bring the work within the reach of all. X.

For the Herald and Journal.

CORRECTION.

CONFERENCE MONIES.

Aid Society of the Providence Conference.

that will appear in his next report.

Norwich, Conn., May 27.

Mr. Editor,-In the last herald, Br. Emersor

les a correction made in the report of the preach-

received a note from another quarter, complain-

s not include the money paid at the last Confer-

The committee of the printed Minutes, also com-ain of having "received but a partial record of the

ims raised for the Preachers' Aid Society." From

ence they obtained their record. I cannot tell

sented a full and accurate report to the Conference,

est it with the Secretary. As no account of i appeared, I send you a copy for the Herald, the may prevent further application for correction, salisfy all connected.

For the Herald and Journal.

BROMFIELD STREET CHAPEL.

JOHN HOWSON.

at the committee on the Preachers' Aid Society,

ing of inaccuracy. The case is this. The report prolished in the Herald, is Br. Bennett's report, and

gh, in Maine, have taken special interest in its

es, Brothers Scott and Baker, in the New

not occur every day.

Norwich, May 27.

Gardiner, Me., June 3.

of attaining it, and the mode of attaining it.

denominations among us, brought up under

e sanctification?

w York Conearned. The

ry " Christian letter of this e other brethct Meeting .if we recipro-

Maine Confer-Northampton ce. From the nce has been d, we have no welcomed into

this country, in churches, has aris, on princithe confidence nominations.hodistic princi-

iscopal Church. of Correction, at TH-WEST.-Rev.

Prot. Episcopal

eacher, says the materials for a igion that swept s since." Reformed Meth-

or the foreign pa-

was interred at

Methodist Epis-320,630 scholars, ed during the past

lately offered by composition of refewer than 1700

to learn that this tish Teetotal Socie in its support.he clergy in Engstill in common

ible.

Story of New Englet, of much inter It is a reprint of an rver, and sketches elegant style, the nsion of the New eferences are made ge, but they are inces, as connectedly one of the most imical history of New

June, has been re-Cornhill. We have eally of the merits of aders may think us t we reaffim all that recommend every abscribe for it forth-

IAPS .- We have algrams for academies highly commended d county superintenis and professors of number, 39 by 44 or \$20 on canvass.o a school room, and science more than e are acquainted.-

eat style, by Rand &

ORT, and Third Per-

can and Foreign Sab-

England Conference,

r June, has been rert Street. It is an en-\$1 per annum.

ICAN SLAVERY .- Rev. delivered at Queechee,

June, has been red, and filled with good n, Lowell and Nashua.

, have issued a Report eo. Allen, and adopted

sociation of Congrega-

N, Boston, have issued clopedia of English Litwell printed and abunaits and other engrav-

Grammar of Gesenius, ation, by the original New York.

REPORT OF MONEY RECEIVED BY COMMITTEE.

Barnstable, & Hyannis, \$3 00 Amt. bro't forward, \$382 87 Newport, 18 00 W. H. Richards, J. Willimantic, 8 68 Cooper, D. Dorchester, H. Torbushury, 3 88 bush, G. Morse, R. Sasham, 7 60 Albeston, A. Gardiner, E. M. Gardiner, E. M. Sasham, 7 60 Albeston, A. Gardiner, E. M. Sasham, 7 60 Albeston, A. Gardiner, E. M. Sasham, 8 Master General Mail bags. 1. Master General Master General Mail bags. 1. Master General Master General Mail bags. 1. Master General Master General Mail bags. 1. Master General Ma This is the title of a book of 450 pages, lately issued from the press of G. C. Rand & Co., Boston, and edited by Rev. D. S. King, so well known as the editor of the Guide to Holiness. This book is

the editor of the Guide to Horiness. It is book is well not up," beautifully printed and bound, and sold at one dollar a copy, retail, with the usual discount to ministers and wholsale purchasers. It is designed to explain and illustrate the doctrine of bush, G. Morse, R.
Albeston, A. Gardiner, E. Mudge,
A. Kent, Richard
Donkersley, L. W.
Blood, L. Peiree,
A. B. Wheeler, L.
Daggett, H. Baylies, W. Emerson,
S. Benton, J. C.
Goodridge, F. Gavitt, E. Benton, F.
Fisk, J. E. Gifford, P. T. Kenney, W. S. Simmonds, J. Cady, designed to explain and illustrate the doctrine of entire sanctification, which it most admirably does, in the details of the personal experience of sixty-two different individuals, who profess to have attained this blessing. Considered as embodying the testimo-Holmer' Hole, East Hartford, Somers, Greenville, ov of living witnesses, in favor of entire sanctification, it is an interesting and remarkable book. It S. Glaster S. Glastenbury, Norwich Landing is so on several accounts.

1. It is testimony—not the abstract expositions of a theory—but the verties of personal experience. It is in the highest sense, testimony; and as such, is truly important. We know the important bearing which layers has upon the issue of a case in a court of Scittee.

Scittee. ney, W. S. Simmonds, J. Cady, J. W. Wooding, P. Townsend, D. Wise, E. Noble, I. Boaney, F. Upham, J. Mather, J. F. Blanchard, M. J. Talbot, B. M. Walker, J. Lovejoy, L. C. Collins, C. C. Munger, L. Bates, A. Woodard, M. P. Alderman, W. Livesey, D. Webb, H. South Somerset, Mytic Bridge, important. We know the important bearing which testimony has upon the issue of a case, in a court of justice; without it, the most eloquent pleadings of counsels would ordinarily be of no value. It is testimony that decides the case. Of similar value is it Scitico, Bristel, Nantucket Centre, Pawtucket, settling the question, as to the practicability of Orleans, Fair Haven, Wellfleet, attaining to entire sanctification before death. It is attaining to entire sanctineanon before death. It is frequently admitted that it may be so attained, while, at the same time, it is earnestly maintained that "it never was attained before death, and never will be." Thompsonville, Stafford, Edgartown, Chatham, East Weymouth, But here we have the testimony of a large number of witnesses, to the fact that they have actually atderman, W. Live-sey, D. Webb, H. Mayo, G. Win-chester, J. B. Hustained it; and all the leading incidents connected tained it; and all the leading incidents connected Bedford, with its attainment, are circumstantially detailed.—
Their testimony to this fact, rests precisely on the same ground that their testimony to the fact that they have been converted, does; on the same ground ted, W. Turking ton, O. Robbins, ton, O. Robbins,
A. U. Swinerton,
T. Ely, J. D. Butler, H. H. Smith,
S. Dean, W. T.
Harlow, N. Goodrich, R. M. Hatfield, R. W. Allen,
S. C. Brown, S.
Beedle—I each,
Milauda Howe, Bolton, that testimony in general does; we cannot see, that testimony in general does; we cannot see, therefore, how it can be consistently rejected, without rejecting the authority of all testimony.

2. It is the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses.—We recognise in the style of some of these testimonnies, persons who all must acknowledge to be of the South Truro, N. Bridgewater, Fall River, Cumberland, Provincetown, 59 0

Summary of Intelligence.

21 82

\$382 87

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Tribune has another express, which brings intelligence

Mexico are to the 8th ult. The Mexican government has appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for carrying on the war. The fortifications of the city of Mexico were being completed. Bishop Onjaca were giving their plate. Fortifications were also commenced the wheat crop of this country is improving rapully, and that at Guadaloupe.

arms, and enlistments were going on rapidly. At the last ac- pected. counts, they were supplied with 700 muskets, and 50 pieces of

til commissioners arrived from the United States. An American baggage wagon contained \$60,000 in specie, From Mexico -Santa Anna is doubtless moving

had been captured. countermarched to Chiahuahua. Santa Anna was exerting Santa Anna is confirmed as commander-in-chief. himself to increase his army.

It is reported that a guerilla party had attacked Gen. Tay000 has also arrived. lor's wagon trains, and Taylor had been wounded. Generals Lemus and Iturbide had died at San Luis .- Magnetic, even A letter in the Zacanton, a Mexican paper, published in the

apprehension in regard to the very existence of Liverpool as a than 1000, perhaps considerably more. city. They seem to fear that the alarming influx from Ireland might engender disease, crime, and death, and in such a vasionary Advocate, that a good opportunity to do so,

which we may not easily find an antidote.

The competitors shall be divided into two classes—the first to consist of such lattices and gentlemen as may choose to

to them shall be as follows: To the most rapid writer, 100 50 each.

To the next four, The second class to consist only of persons who shall

establish by a certificate signed by three respectable persons in their neighborhood, that on the first of June, 1847, they had never paid any attention to the practice of Phonographic writing. The prizes for this class likewise to be: \$200 To the most rapid writer, 100 To the next,

And the next four. It was also resolved that the sum of \$1000 be raised by tisements, and occupying five or six columns. oluntary contribution, and that Phonographers, and the friends of the cause generally, be requested to contribute according to their means, until that sum be raised, as a fund to be distributed in the prizes before specified.

Phonographers, in order to be admitted as competitors for the pr zes, are requested to send in their names and residences toward Col. Fremont. to A. F. Boyle, Pres. N. Y. Phonographic Society. The Judiciary in Connecticut .- Hon. Samuel Church

Williams, resigned.

for many years M. C. from the Hartford district, has been elected by the Legislature to the bench of the Supreme Court, left, she was not entitled to damages. in the place of Judge Church, made Chief Justice.

New Ocean Steamer .- The steamer Washington the first ship of the new line of American Ocean Steamers. having been completed, took her departure from New York, on wife's sister; the vote was 98 to 52. Tuesday, for Southampton and Bremen. Atrial had been made of her speed, in the harbor of New York, and her performance was entirely satisfactory. She reached and maintained a speed of upwards of fifteen miles the hour.

Brooklyn, N. Y.-Of the rapid growth of Brooklyn, some idea may be gained from the fact that ten years since, the population was 25,000, now it is 75,000.

Riot.-A mob from Astoria destroyed the buildings opposite Blackwell's Island, about 12 o'clock one night bond-holders in the movement for refunding the State debt, has ast week, known as the Long I-land Farms, because they had returned home from New York city. The Journal of Combeen leased to the Commissioners of Launigration, as hospitals merce compliments him for his business tact, and predicts the for sick immigrants. The buildings, which were only about success of the effort to retrieve the financial condition of Illiten years old, were worth \$40,000.

Chinese .- The Springfield Gazette states that the three young Chinese, recently brought to this country by Rev. committee of five, to make arrangements to unite with the mu-S. R. Brown, are now at Monson Academy, to be educated, with a view of returning to their native land. They were United States. struck with surprise at the comparative spareness of population

Wisconsin,-The official return of the vote of Wisconsin, at the recent election, is as follows:-For the consti tution, 14,119; against the constitution, 20,232; constitution in the State of New Jersey, exceeds that of last year by 100, rejected by 6,114 majority. For negro suffrage, 7,664; against 000 acres, which ought to yield three or four million bushels. negro suffrage, 14,615; negro suffrage rejected by 6,951

Mr. Editor.—It ought to be understood that the first Anniterary meeting of a society called Leagues of Universal Brothsteinond, as advertized and held for two days, the last week, in Bromfield St. Chapel, is not allowed to be any expression of the Methodist society of that church, or in any way to be identified with it, the house being obtained not in a manner to allow any expression of opinion on the various subjects discussed. Our friends abroad should understand this lact.

Members of Browfield St. Church,

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE PREACHERS' AID | Emancipation .- Forty-nine emancipated slaves | ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBER-

Harlem. These bags are admirably well adapted for the

Whale Fisheries .- Many of your readers, says correspondent of the Hartford (Ct.) Courant, will be interested to learn the value of the whale fisheries to our State. The District Judge, in his recent charge to the grand jury, stated that there were engaged in this business 125 vessels, with 5,000 seamen, and a capital of about 5,000,000 dollars.

Indian Corn in New Jersey .- It is estimated that the surface planted with corn this year, in the state of New Jersey, exceeds that of last year by 100,000 acres, which ought to yield three or four million bushels.

Emigrants to Baltimore. - Two hundred emigrants arrived in Baltimore, a few days since, said to be the vanguard of a colony of several thousand Hollanders, who are about to settle in Missouri. They are well clad, and fine looking people, and have an abundance of means to carry out their intention. They fly from religious persecution under the King of Hanover.

A New Era in Navigation .- The Buffalo Commercial says that a few days ago the three-masted schooner New Brunswick, loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat, at Chicago, and cleared for Liverpool. She goes by the way of Welland canal and the St. Lawrence. This is the first clearance of this kind ever made from the inland waters of the great lakes, for an European port, and constitutes a new era in the history of

Strawberries in Cincinnati.—It appears from a report recently made by a committee of the Horticultural Society of Cincinnati, that upwards of four thousand bushels of awberries were sold in the public markets of that city, in 22 days, last season-nearly 200 bushels per day.

Michigan Wheat Crop.-We have taken some care, says the Detroit Advertiser, to make inquiries of gentlemen from various parts of this State, and have come to the conclusion that the present appearances give assurance of at least an average wheat crop.

Ireland .- The bogs of Ireland, which occupy one day in advance of the mail. The dates from the city of nearly one-seventh of the entire surface, contain an amount of turf fuel estimated to be equal to four hundred and eighty millions of tons of coal; and worth, at five shillings the ton, no less than £120,000,000 sterling.

Wheat Crops .- The Hagerstown, Md., Herald of had contributed \$20,000 for the purpose, and the churches Wednesday of last week, says-" We are happy to say that with the exception of spots or places which have been injured The priests were striving to induce the people to take up by the unpropitious winter, it looks as well as could be ex-

Russian Railroads.-The Emperor of Russia gives Letters from Orizaba report that General Scott was sick at Jalapa, and that he would not proceed towards the capital until commissioners arrived from the United States.

towards the capital with (supposed) 2500 men; Kendall says Letters from Durango again report that Col. Doniphan had for the purpose of controlling the coming presidential election.

Consul Trist has arrived at Jalapa. A train with \$1,500.

city of Zicatecas, from one of the principal of the army surgeons, gives a list of the killed and wounded at Buena Vista, which shows that the slaughter of the Mexicans must have English Paupers.—In a petition from Liverpool, been very great. He says there were left at Agua Nueva, 59 presented a few weeks since, to the House by Lord Brougham, wounded, at Incarnacion, 215, at Safado 42, in Cedral 28, it was stated that the numper of paupers, from Ireland, and in Matchuala, 363, and there were brought to Sau Luis 1484. at that time in Liverpool, was no less than 180,000,-that This askes the number of wounded, in that battle, according thousands were constantly flocking over, not only crowding to the accounts of the Mexican surgeous, 2186. When it is that city with a pauper population, but sowing seeds of dis- considered that Geo. Taylor's most effective arm in that batease and infection to an alarming extent. The petitioners the was the artitlery, which always gives a larger proportion of thought that a "Poor Law" might be established that would greatly mitigate the dreadful evil. Some of the papers express that the number killed in the field could not have been less

riety of ways impair the good condition of the town, that it amendment to the State Constitution striking the word "white" cedented; and a difficult matter it will be to cure it by legis. Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace elective, were lative provisions. Our own country, too, we fear, will soon also rejected. The time of holding the anual State election be called to suffer from this same cause, sweeping over the land has been changed from April to November, and the Legisla-This furnishes a convenient opportunity, and I hope our preachers will avail themselves of it. Where which we may not easily find an autidate.

The New York Phonographic Society, at a late meeting, recommended that a Convention of Phonographic writers be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York city, in the second week of May, 1848, and that twelve prizes be awarded to the twelve persons who shall successfully complete awarded to the twelve persons who shall successfully complete covered among the miserable rags, a sum of 7000f., in money, a back note of 500f. and a quantity of plate and articles of a bank note of 500f., and a quantity of plate and articles of

enter it, without any reference to the time that they may have The taxes to be paid by the citizens of New York this year studied or practiced Phonography, and the prizes to be awarded exceed \$1,500,000. The expenditures of last year exceeded the income \$31,373, which amount is added to the taxes of the present year.

About 1000 new canal boats are estimated to have been added to the New York canals the present season, making, with those previously registered, say 3,500. These, at 80 feet length to each boat, would make a line of boats over 53 miles

The London Times of April 22d, came on with a double supplement, full of advertisements, making that issue contain the enormous number of 2062 advertisements; the mere want 50 each. of " situations" by those out of employ bringing 297 adver-

> Col. Benton publishes a card in St. Louis, relative to Gen. Kearney and Col. Fremont, to show that there has been no intrigue on his, Benton's, part, to place Fremont over Kearney and that, on the contrary, Gen. Kearney has the best feelings

A Shaker case of interest was lately tried at Cleveland, O. It was a suit brought for wages for 15 years' service, by a seceder from the brotherhood, a lady, who had joined them has been chosen Chief Justice of the Conecticut Supreme when a child. The case was ably argued on both sides .-Court, by the Legislature of that State, in place of Judge | The jury concluded, inasmuch as the plantiff voluntarily joined the society, knowing its rules and regulations, (which are Hon. Wm. W. Ellsworth, formerly Governor of the State, and that all proceeds of labor by any of the fraternity go into a common fund, not to be withdrawn,) and had as voluntarily

> The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at Richmond, dismissed the case of Rev. Mr. McQueen, who was suspended by the presbytery of Fayetteville, for marrying his

It is said that Santa Anna is the owner of a large proport of the land from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, but such land is like Harlem lots in former days,-the greater the quantity, the poorer the owner.

The Ohio canals have in the last six months paid tolls to the amount of \$212,795; last year, same period, \$167,292. Gov. French, having secured the co-operation of the Illin

The New York Chamber of Commerce have appointed a nicipal authorities, in the reception of the President of the At the late royal drawing room at St. James' the greatest

novelty was the wife or lady of the Turkish Ambassador-a It is estimated that the surface planted with corn this year,

in the State of New Jersey, exceeds that of last year by 100, An original portrait of Dr. Franklin has recently been discovered or brought to notice in France. It has been purchased

The citizens of West Cambridge are to hold a meeting on for this country by W. W. Hoppen, Esq., of Providence,

NIA.

CONTINUED RISE IN THE GRAIN MARKET.

advancing.

The market for American cured Provisions keeps steady

The past formight has been one of much anxiety and great trial in commercial circles. Although, occasionally, here and there symptoms of an improved trade have manifested them-selves, still, generally speaking, there has been a complete stand in buisness. The commercial pressure has remained unabated. The in-

tensity in the interval has rather increased than otherwise. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are of the most gloomy character.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is dead. Lord Besborough nince the time that he assumed the office, has won golden opin ions, which he has not been destined to enjoy. Of all offices under the British crown, this is the most trying and the most thankless The wood pavement is about to be taken up in all parts o

London, being too slippery and too easily worn for such crowded thoroughfares as those of the metropolis. Europe at large is suffering under the dire calamities of scar city of food. The laboring classes in several of the continental cities and towns, as well as many residing in the United

Kingdom, have lately exhibited symtoms of outrage and plun-

The accounts of the 8th of May, from Herrenberg, Urach Ludwigsburg, and Goppingen, in Wirtemberg, state that great anxiety was felt at those towns, for fear of outbreaks. Precautionary measures had been taken by the citizens. An attack was made on the shop of a baker, in Brussels, whom they forced to make a distribution of bread; and, subsequently, the rioters proceeded to the premises of a corn-merchant, which they proposed plundering, but were prevented by the military

and police.

The accounts from Ireland are very awful. A Dublin correspondent of the morning Chronicle, says :- "There have been further tumultuary proceedings and processions of the peasantry, in various parts of the country, and the military and police have been in general requisition to keep this spirit of insubordination in check. The reports of the progress of pestilence are quite disheartening, and notwithstanding all the imports of food, and the immense extent of relief in food and money, great destitution still prevails, and the markets are advancing. All accounts concur in showing that the mortality is still very considerable.

According to some calculations, the population has already been diminished to the extent of nearly one million, from deaths and emigration. But I should suppose that this estimate, for which there can be nothing like certain, or accurate data, is greatly exagerated."

Father Matthew is likely to be appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork.

FRANCE.

Since our publication of the 1st inst, a change has taken place in the French Ministry. The Moniteur announces the following appointments: -M. Jayr, Public Works; Duke de Montebello, Murine; Danon, Minister Finance; General Tezel, War; Guizot, Par Interion Marine.

PORTUGAL.

According to letters from Portugal, warlike movements were by no means discontinuel, notwithstanding the negotiation for an amicable settlement of affairs. TTALY.

A letter from Rome, of 28th ult., announces the suppresion by the police, of the last number of the Contemporano newspaper, containing the speeches delivered at the angiversary of

The several Governments of the Continent, continue to give encouragement to the import of articles of food. The Norwegian government has annulled the duty on barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, and maize, to the 30th of August next. In Belgium, grain, peas, and all kinds of pulse, potatoes, rice, salt, and all kinds of smoked meats, are declared free to entry up to the 21st October, 1843.

Tay Formato of Buccions, of the 31, states that the Mexican privateer Unico, of Vera Cruz, carrying one gun, and a crew of 33 a.a., hel captured in the waters of Ivica, would ultimately be destroyed, unless Parliament put forth a conservative hand, and adopted efficient measures for the future. The evil alluded to is no doubt very great and unpre-

Letters from Lisbon, of the 38th ultimo, announce an outbreak at Lisb in the preceding day, in consequence of a conspiracy to liberate the political prisoners.

It is stated that Ab I-sl-Kuler, though the intervention of the Spanish Governor of Mellilla, had tendered his submission

A great assemblage of German singers is about to be held

at Bremen, which is to be attended by nine hundred vocalists. Notices.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. G. W. H. Clark, Warner, N. H. Rev. I. Marcy, Chester Factories, Ms. Rev. E. M. Woodward, Centre Sandwich, N. H. Rev. I. W. Houtly, Amesbury Mills, Ms. Rev. Charles Baker, Northampton, Ms.

COMMUNICATIONS. W. P. Hyde-P. Rowell-W. Wymau-J. Hall (fixed)-J. Live-sev. J. (you paid me the \$7 just before your Conference, the 2d of April)-G. F. Wells.

ME. CONFERENCE-COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION. The Committee of Examination, together with the candidates for Elders' orders, in the Maine Conference, on the third year of their probation, are bereby notified to meet in the Methodist Church in Saco, on Tuesday, the 29th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the usal examination. M. Hitt.

The candidates for examination, it the Maine Annual Conference or the second year, are hereby notified to meet in the Methodis hapel, in Such, on Turslay, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. Portland, June 1, 1847.

E. Shaw, Sec.

The preachers of Lynn and vicinity are barely reminded that by order of their final meeting for last year, their first mouthly meeting for the present year will convene at the parsonage in Wood End, on Monday, the 14th of June. Text, 2 Coc., 15:16.

Lynn, May 31.

JOSEPH DENISON. NEW LONDON DISTRICT PREACHERS' MEETING.

The Preachers' Meeting on the New London District, the time and arrangement of which have been already been published in the Herald, will be held at Willensatic, near the centre of the District. It is hoped that all the preachers both travelling and local, will attend. Remember the meeting commences June 29, as S.A. M.—Come prepared to stay till the close of the meeting.

Norwich, June 3.

E. BENTON.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS. WE-LEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.
The annual Examination and Exhibition of this Institution, will be on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29 and 3).
Examination of classes on Tuesday, 29, in the Academy.
Award of prizes in Declamation and Composition, evening of 29th.
Ladles' Exhibition, June 33, 10 o'clock A. M.—
Gentlemen's Exhibition, June 32, 2 o'clock P. M.
The gautemen of the Examining committee may find their places to board, by calling on me at the Principal's house.

June 3.

ROBT. ALLYN, Principal.

The friends of the Bible, in Lincoln county, Mains, are invited to meet in convention at Wiscasset, on Puesday the 15th inst. at 10:20 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of re organizing the county Society, and also to take measures to explore every town in the county, by means of a copyrieur, and supply every family now destitute with a copy of the Bible, the poor gratuitously, and ethers by purchase at Cost.

B. RANDALL Pastor of M. E. Church, CALVIN WOLCOTT, Agent of A. B. Soc.

U. BALKAM, Pastor Cong. Church.

Wiscassett, June 4.

L. 1843: Catherine Parker Nancy Proctor, M. E. Chase, M. A. Hill, M. E. Hamlet, Sarah Fuster, Cole & Jackson, Still man Batcheider, Josiah Copp. Richard Edgerly, Francis Külum, H. C. Sauborn, John Tricomb, B. A. Noyes, Amos Parker, O. S. McQuestion, Pater French, Ann Whitcher, Jona, Clough, Thos. Fowler, David Miller, M. J. P. Bean, D. B. Fisk, Abraham Richards, S. A. Draper, W. S. Lados, B. Stow, Apoltos Griswold, John Srith, M. ses Leonard, John Graves, Walker Marshall, Isaac Halo, Crus Barkley, Thus. Pratt, Darius Dood, M. S. L. Foss, J. G. Goldthwalte. BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman. BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

	Mess Beef, per bbl. cash price, 14 00 a 15 00 Dn. Prime, 0000 a 15 00 Navy Mess, bbl., 12 50 a 13 00 Bost n.Lard, in bbls.	Walker Miranal, teac Hale, Cytin Berking, The Frat, Darius Dockham, J. M Pearen, M. B. Fabyan, H. J. Call, J. B. Caldwell, S. L. Foss, J. G. Goldthwalte.
	No. 1 do., 10 50 a 11 00 1b., 10 a 11 00 Purk, Boston, ex. Clear. bbl., a 22 00 Hams. Boston, lb., 00 a 11 Boston Clear. 00 00 a 21 01 Do., Ohio, lb., 40 a 11	MARRIED,
	Ohio, ex. clear, 00 00 a 21 00 Tongues; bbl., 18 00 a 20 00 Do., clear, 00 00 a 20 00 BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.	In this city, Sunday evening, 23d inst., by Rev. E. T. Taylor, Mr. William A. Follansbee, to Miss Delia L. Mooers, both of Boston. In Lowell, by Rev. Charles K. True, Mr. Thomas W. Harris, of
d	Lump, 100 lbs., 16 a 22 Cheese, best, ton, 71.2 * 9 Tots, best, ton, 16 a 20 lbc, common, ton, 5 a 7 Shipping, do 7 a 10 Eggs, 100 doz., 12 a 13	Boston, to Miss Sarah A. Fielding of Lowell. In Newburyport, May 20, by Roy. I M. Merrill Mr. Wm. B. Cheney, of Newburyport, to Miss Abby Plummer, of Hartland, Me. Same day, Mr. Wm. I. Grover, of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss Ann
	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Apples, per bbl., 2 50 a 3 25 Oulons, per bbl., 3 00 a 3 (6) Potatoes, bbl., 1.75 a 2.5 Pickles, bbl., 6 50 a 7 50 Becta, bbl. 1 00 a 1 25 Peppera, bbl., 8 00 a 9 00	P Cheney, of Newburyport. In Nautucket. April 26, by Rev. E. B. Bradford, Mr. Asa B. Hutchingen, of Miltord, N H., to Miss Elizabeth B. Chase, of N.—
	Carrots, bbl., 1 00 a 1 25 Mangoes, bbl., 8 00 a 10 00 HAY - [Wholesule Prices.] Country, 100 lbs., 90 a 1 00 Straw, 400 lbs., 65 a 70	May 2. Mr. Albert C. Felger to Mass Mary A. Key, both of N. 23d, Mr. Alexander Pease to Miss Phebe E Smith, both of N. Same day, Mr. Wm. K. Chase to Miss Mary J. Morris, both of N. In Dudley, Ma. May 14, by Rev. Wm. B. Olds, Mr. Benj. F. Le-
*	Eastern pressed, ton, 15 a 16 00 HOPS.—[Wholesale Prices.]	land, of Charlton, to Miss Mary L. Prut, of Dudley. Le Hardwick, June 2. Mr. Francis Legate to Miss Jane R. Peck, both of H. In Camden, April 29, by Rev. A. Hatch, Mr. John Gould to Miss Emma Sheldon, both of G.
	ongst of man, they would have removed an obstack	e en and debesed by the thrildom that ever bel

WOOL - Wholesale Prices 1 Saxony fleece, lb., Do. prime, Do. lambs, Am. full blood, Do. half blood, 45 a 50 | Com. to 1-4 bleed, 45 a 50 | Lambs, super., Do 1st qual., 40 a 45 | Do 2d do 32 a 33 | Do 3d do

The Steamer Hibernia arrived this morning, at about 4 o'clock.

The Cambria arrived out on the 14th, in 12 1-2 days from Boston.

The Hibernia brings Liverpool dates to the 19th inst.

The Cotton trade has suffered severely from the pressure in the monetary circles.

The Grain market has been active, and prices constantly advancing.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, June 4. Flour—The receipts of Western Flour have been large, and prices have declined. Sales of Genesse, common brands, as 11 and 12 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 14 and 15 and 14 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 and 16 and FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, May 31. BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, May 31,
At Market, 670 Beef Cattle, 36 yokes Working Oxen, 56 Cows
and Calves, 1890 Sheep, and 1000 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—Extra, 7.50; first, quality, 87.00; second and third
qualities, from 60 0t 6 60.

Working Oxes.—Sales made at \$95, 96, 110, and \$140.
Cones and Calves.—Sales were made at from \$23, 26, 29, and
30.00, to 55, according to quality.

Swine.—At wholesale, 51-2 for sows. and 61-2 for barrows.Old.
hogs, 51-2c. At retail, from 61-2 to 8c per lb.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged. Adams, Harvey Anderson, Eliza Adams, N. D. Abbott, W. T. Adams, Oliver

Clark, Daniel
Chapman, Nath'l
Chapman, Faulkner
Cutler, Bachel
Crocker, Reuben Jr.
Chamberlin, J. F.
Clemans, S. W.
Comstock, Levi Jr.
Collins, J. W.

Dearborn, Sam'l Draper, J. C. Dustin, Caleb Driggs, H. C. Drew, Hamah

Drew, Haman Davenport, Jerusha Dunn, Hiram Dow, Jona, Damon, Geo.

Eli, Jacob Eldridge, Reuben Eastman, John Emerson, Mary

Farr, A. A. Ford, Benj. A.

Fowler, J. C. Fowler, Abraham French, A. S. Fifield, Moses Folsom Thes.

Field, David

Gray, Solomon George, W. W. Gustin, John Gardner, G. F. Gambier, J. A.

Hatch, Sam'l Haseltine, M. B.

Hauson, Hannah Hauson, V. C. Hill, Mary Hammond, Rueben

H dgdon, S. & L

Hora. Jesse Hora Gers'tom Hinckiev Dan'l

Hustoon, Mason Hull, D. F. Huzeltine, John Hunse, J. B. Hayward, J. R. Hunes, Hannah Heald Cyrus Hinckley, Prince Huzelton, W. B.

Hamilton, J. & J.

Kimball Joseph

Lyon, Gibert Leslie, Lucretia Lee, Edward Lee, Nathan Ludlum, Matthias

McCrillis, Andrew McDuffee Abby

Norton, Mary Nutter, J. F. Norris, Zebulon Noyes. Sarah

Osgood, J. C.
Puttridze, Jas.
Peaselee, Rhoda
Philbrick, Ithiel
Pierce, Dan?
Pettengill Margaret
Prescott Wm.
Page, Fh. is.
Penniman, Adam
Patee, Moses
Pierce, Abraham
Pettee M. & J.
Puckard, Levi
Pike, Warren
Potter Mortimer
Palmer, Benj.
Plai-ted, John
Phelps, Susan

Rust, Mary Rand Daniel Remick Charles

Searles, Elnathan Stanwood, Wm.

Stainwood. Wm. Smith. Nathan Sarzeaut. Savil Samders, D. L. Sanborn. Jas. Samders, J. L. Salmarsh. A. G. Salborn. Dearborn Sawyer. Lydia Stott. John Smith, David Sims.-ds. J. P. Simonds Mary Sow. Martin Sagar. Henry

Show, Martin Segar, Henry Stevens, John Sweet, Benj Jr. Sturgis, C. R. Snow, David Smith, Oliver Sweell, M. B. Starks, D. Stiffman, S. L. Swan, Alphens Skillings, Edward Thompson, H. S.

Skillings, Edward Thompson, H. S. Trowle, L. D. Thompson, I. W. Thing, Henry Tilton, Juseph Tryon, Chas. Tarbox. Samuel Thompson, John Tukey, J. G.

Ulmer. Lucy H.

Weeks, Geo.
Woodword C. B. M.
Watson, Beo.j. D.
Walker, John
Warren, Washington
Whitney, G. W.
White, Admijah
Wordwood Jas.
Williams, Thos.

The following have paid \$2 each to the close of the vole

Osgood, J. C.

ams. Oliver	2 00		May 1, 48	and the state of t
ere, Joseph	1 60	66	June 1, '48	Conference in session in Brounfield Street Church, with correct
mitage, Thos.	, 1 00	- 11	June 1, '47	likenesses of Bishop Hedding, John Brodhead, George Pick-
ck. S. Y.	2 00		July 1, '47	ering, Timothy Merrit, Enoch Modge, Asa Kent, Wilbur Fisk,
rv. Daniel	2 00	45	Dec. 15, '47	Abraham D. Merrill, Thomas C. Peirce, Isaac Bonney, Ed-
ley. Daniel	3 00	66	Jan. 1, '48	D. Marin, C. Lence, Isaac Donney, Eu-
nnett. Peter	2 00	66	July 1, 47	ward T. Taylor, J. A. Merrill, and others, and also a view of
lard, Thos. H.	4 00	68	April 21, '47	the homestead of the late Geo. Pickering, in Waltham
sett. Goodyear	2 00	65	May 1, '48	Agents are wanted in the principal places in New England, to
lger & Tarbox	2 00	11.88	May 1, '48	circulate the above work, to whom a liberal discount will be
well, Harmon	. 2 00	66	Jan. 1, '47	made from the retail price. For terms, &c., apply to MESSRS.
swell. Paul	2 00	66	Sept. 8, '48	RIVARY & OTHEMAN NO 1 (VADRUTT)
worth, Dagl.	2 00	- 66	April 24, '47	BINNEY & OTHEMAN, NO. 1 CORNHILL.
ke, Winthrop	2 00	66 "	May 1, '48	d June O. d and ad and and a the parties and busine I
n. Erastus	67		In full.	
ggs. John	4 00	46	July 15, '47	CITID COMPLEX YOUR
tterfield, M. J.	2 00	44	June 1, '48	CHRISTIAN LOVE,
al. Caleb	2 00		Oct. 1. '47	OR CHAPITY AN PROPRIET PLUMENT OF
omer. R. H.	2 00	66	Aug. 1. '47	OR, CHARITY AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF TRUE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER, by Rev. D. WISE.
wker. Henry	2 00	66	May 1, '48	OTRUE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER, by Rev. D. WITE.
wer. S. D.	1.00	**	Dec. 1. '47	This is a beautiful gilt, minature volume, written in popular
ck. Joseph Jr.	2 00	66	June 1. '48	style, and peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the Chris-
orne, Harries	2 00	7. 66	June 1, '48	tian church. The editor of the S. S. Advocate says of it, " Its
gdon, Wm.	2 00		Oct. 1, '47	subject and its style will equally commend themselves to the
ttinson. Richard	2 00	46	Jan. 1, '47	pender and No OFF West And The Market County
goall, E. H.	4 00	66	Jan. 1, '47	reader, and NO ONE WILL ARISE FROM ITS PERUSAL,
wn. J. W.	2 17	46	June 1, '47	WITHOUT BENEFIT." Published by SHORT & CO., Lowell
usdell R. S.	2 00	66	July 1, '47	30 cents retail, with the usual discount to wholesale purchasers .
ase. Hiram	1 00	ee	June 1, '47	June 9
rrier, S. M.	1 00	66	Jan. 1. '47	
ough. Josiah	2 00	66	April 1, '48	786 - 789 - 1 31 1-131 11 11 11 11
lev. D. B.	2 00	1 66	Aug. 1, '47	BOOKS FOR CHRISTIANS.
ase, E. G.	4 00	66	Jan. 1. '43	
ase, t. U.	9 00	86	Jan. 1, 45	T OVEST THOU ME -or the Believer's Companion in his

June 1, '48 June 1, '48

April 1. '47 Oct. 1, '47 Sept. 20, '47 May 1, '48 N.v. 25, '47 May 15, '47 May 15, '48 Feb. 10, '48 Jan. 1, '48

June 1, 48
Dec. 15, 497
Aug. 15, 497
June 1, 497
June 1, 497
Mar. 20, 48
May 1, 48
Oct. 1, 497
Jan. 1, 48
Sept. 1, 497
June 1, 49
Nov. 12, 497
June 1, 49
Nov. 12, 497
Pec. 25, 493
June 1, 49
June 1,

Feb. 15, '49

Nov. 15, '47 June 1, '48 June. 1' 49 April 15, '49 July 1, '47

Sept. 1, '47

July 1, 47
Jan. 1, 48
April 1, 48
April 1, 48
April 1, 47
Oct. 1, 47
Mar. 1, 48
Dec. 18, 47
Aug. 17, 47
July 1, 47
May 1, 48
Sept. 1, 47
Pec. 15, 43
Dec. 1, 47
Sept. 1, 46
Jan. 1, 48
Jan. 1, 49
June 1, 47
June 1, 48
June 1, 48
June 1, 49
June

June 1, '47
July 1, '47
July 1, '47
April 18, '43
Mar. 1, '47
Sept. 1, '47
Sept. 1, '47
July 1, '47
July 1, '47
July 1, '47
July 1, '47
May 1, '43
May 1, '44
May 1, '47
May 12, '48
June 1, '47
June 1, '48
June 1, '49
June 1, '49
June 1, '47

Nov. 1, '47 Oct. 1, '47 On account. June 1, '43 Mar. 1, '47 April 1, '48 In full.

April 15, '48 Jan. 1, '49 April 18, '43

41 41

July April Nov.

2 00 "

2 00

IANS. LHurs of Self-examination. By Rev. DANIEL WISE.

CHRISTIAN LOVE; or Charity on Essential Element of true Christian Chiracter. By Rev. D. Wise. Price 30 cts. This

rise from its p rusal without benefit.—S. S. Advocate.

Personal Effort. By the same author. Fourth edition. The site of some 6000 or 7000 copies of this little work is a sufficient recommendation. 20 cts. retail.

INFART TEACHER'S MANUAL, for Infant Schools and Families. By D. Wise. This work has been highly recommended. Price 25 cts., or in parts, at 6 cts. each.

"The Macgregor Family," "The Cottage on The Macgregor of the Respectation of Transparents."

THE MODE," and "THE BENEVOLENT TRAVELER," by the same author. These were written expressly for children. 20 cts. each. The above works may be had, wholsale and retail, at the an-

DR. A. B. SNOW

MARLBORO' HOTEL. 229 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. JOHN COE, having become the Proprietor of the Marl-boro House, commands his house to the patronage of the public. The better to accomm date the increasing business of the Hotel, and to make it more worthy of support, several new and elegant parlors and sleeping chambers have been added, and the whole farmshed and improved, making the Marlboro' and the whole farmshed and improved, making the Murlhoro' Hotel one of the most eligible, pleasant, and desirable public homes in the metropolis. Situated in the centre of Boscon, near the principal Rulroad Depots, the Post Office, the principal Churches, the places of business, and of general resort, it offers i clace neats to the traveller, for business or pleasure, exceeded by no other Hotel. The Murlboro' is the oldest Temperance House in the country. It has always been true to its profession. Family worship is maintained evening and morning, in which all who choose can unite. The seal of public approval has been placed upon the regulations and management of this house, and never more flattering than now.—With a table second to none in the country, with ample and

VALUABLE BOOK.

AT COST OF IMPORTATION.

June 2. 2is

O'R THE BLESSING OF PERFECT LOVE, as Experienced, E. joyed, and Recorded by Living Witnesses. Elited by Rev. D. S. KING. Edited by Rev. D. S. KIVG.
The subscribers have just issued from their press a most valuable work, of 450 pages, containing over sixty different

Personal experiences.

It consists of the experiences of living writers in the blessing It consists of the experiences of tenas waters in the blessing of perfect live—beatines and issters, of various stations in the, and of different ages—himisters and laymen—students and seif-taught. We are happy in being able to offer those who are hangering and thirsting after righteomases so rich and blessed a repast. In this work, the doctrine itself is not only clearly set borth, but its practical experience, with all the attendant temptations, obstacles, and victories, the means of attainment, and bellowed exercises, are vividly presented, with all the interest of actual occurrences.

We con nen! this work with prayer and much expectation to the church, conting not but it will be an instrument of great

The retail price is \$1 per copy. The usual discount will be made to preachers and to those who buy to sell again.

May 12.

The charles are to those who buy to sell again.

G. C. RAND & CO.,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

ASTRONOMY, FOR Academies and Common Schools. One of the most original, practical, and complete works upon this subject that has ever appeared, has just been issued from the New York press. It is entitled

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY, accompanied by SIXTEEN COLORED MAPS, each 3 by 31-2 feet, designed to idustrate the Mechanism of the fleavers, and for the use of Public Lecturers, Private Learners, Academies and Schools, by H. MATTISON, New York; Hunt-

Academies and Schools, by H. MATTISON, New York; Huntington and Savage.

This splended series of maps is going into use with unprecendented rapidity all over the country. They were used with great effect by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., in his recent Astronomical Lectures in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and publicly commended by him in the strongest terms, as an original and admirable work, better adapted to the study of Astronomy, than any other work heretofore published.

It has been introduced into Rhode Island, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Barnard, and the light in which it is there regarded may be understood by the following:

PROVIDENCE March 11, 4847

PROVIDENCE March 11, 1847

From a brief examination of Mattison's Elementary Astronomy and the accompaying Maps, we have formed a favorable opinion of their utility to pupils in that brench of study; and have recommended their introduction into the High School of

the city of Providence.

A. CASWELL. Prof. of Math. and Astronomy in Brown University.

N. BISHOP, Superintendent of Public Schools
The price of the work is as follows:—
Maps, per set of 16, on cloth, with rollers, \$20 00
to strong paper, without cloth backs,
Books (200 pages) per copy,
For sale by

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
23 Cornhill, Boston,
who are the sole agents for the sale of the work for the Eastern half of Massachusetts.

B. 17

CHARLES H. PEIRCE & CO. No. 1 Correllet, has in press, and will publish the first of July, Memorials of the Introduction of Methodism into the Eastern States. This work, edited by Rev. Ahel Stevens, A. M., will include some account of every Methodist preacher who labored in New England, prior to 1890, comprising pretty full biographical and characteristic sketches of Jesse Lee, John Lee, Wilson Lee, Geo. Roberts, Daniel Smith, John Bloodgood, N. B. Mills, Aaron Hunt, Joshua Taylor, Joshua Hall, Hope Hull, Daniel Ostrander, Ezekiel Cooper, John Brodhead, Zudok Priest, Hezekiah C. Wooster, Enoch Mudge, Geo. Pickering, Shadrack Bostwick, J. Beauchamp, Elijiah R. Sabin, Joseph Mitchell, Epaphras Kibbey, Daniel Webb, Asa Kent, Joshua Soule, Elijah Hedding, and many others.

Beaide these personal sketches, the work will present a chronological record of all the early interesting reminiscences of Methodism in New England, that the author has been able to collect; descriptions of old Circuits, narrations of the Itinerant labors of Asbury, Lee, and others, with accounts of the early Conferences, revivals, persecutions, and successes, and histories of the principal early Methodist churches of New England: the whole forming a consecutive history of the early laborers and labors, struggles, and triumphs, of Methodism in the Eastera States, illustrated with fine steel engravings, designed by Nutting, and engraved by Andrews, representing a Conference in session in Bromfield Street Church, with correct hurch, with correct ead, George Pick Kent, Walbur Fisk Isaac Bonney, Ed-and also a view of g, in Waltham.— New England, to

DIED.

In Roxbury, May 30, of consumption, Jane, eldest daughter of Wm. H. and Jane Brown, aged 17 years and 5 months.

Advertisements.

A BOOK FOR EVERY METHODIST.

Hinrs of Self-examination. By Rev. Daniel Wise.—Price 30 cents.

"We are mortified that this little gem should have lain by us so long without a notice in the Advocate, which it so well deserves. The question which our Lord put to Peter, 'Lovest than me?' every disciple should put to himself; and, that it may be answered understandingly, the writer has suggested a number of other inquiries in relation to personal religious experience, which must be previously made, and conscientiously determined in a court of conscience. These inquiries are accompanied by directions how to pursue the examination.—There is added, 'Hints on Growing in Grate,' which will be found very useful hints indeed, to every one who is sincefe. We commend this very next miniature likeness of the real Christian to our section readers, as a profitable companion, even when they desire to be most secluded from the world—when they 'enter into the closet and shut the door.'"—Christian Advocate and Journal.

Christian Love; or Charity on Essential Element of true

Carinan Carrace. Its subject and its style will equally con neal themselves to the reader, and no one will rise from its perisal without benefit.—S. S. Advocate.

thor's residence, 22 James street, and at Messes. BAKER & Co's, South Main St., Providence R. I, June 9.

HAS removed to 215 Washington Street, third door south of Bronfield St., over Cutler's Jewelry Store, Boston, June 9.

againent of this noise, and never more mattering man now.— With a table second to noise in the country, with ample and pleasant apartments, with attentive and respectful servants, and with the personal attention of the proprietor to the comfort of his quests, the undersigned, with great confidence, invites travellers, both native and foreign, to test the qualities of his

house, in which comfort, quiet, and elegance blend. Boston, June 2. 3.n. JOHN COE, Proprietor.

JUST received, by BINNEY & OTHEMAN, a Scriptural J Defence of the Doctrine of the Trinity; or, a Check to Modern Arianism, as taught by Campbellites, Hicksites, New Lights, Universalists, and Mormons, and especially by a sect calling the needyes, "CHRISTIANS." By Rev. H. Mattison, of the M. E. Church, 18 no. 40 cents. of the M. E. Church. 18.no. 40 cents.

A RILEY, 284 Washington Street, being about changing the bis business, offers has extensive and well assorted stock of Cril NA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARE, wholesale and creatil, at cost prices. A rare chance is now offered to faulties and others wanting articles in the above line, to supply themselves at low prices, for a few weeks, when the balance will be closed at auction.

The Store, with cellar and upper lofts, being suitable for any kind of business, is for rent—an a long lease, if required. Inquire as above.

MRS. ELEANOR RILEY, died in Charlestown Mass., aged 74 years. She was the first mem-ber of the M. E. Church in Charlestown, and was converted in the old church in "Methodist Such was her zeal and devotedness that she threw open the doors of her humble dwelling, and invited the preachers to hold meetings at her house. They preached, and when preachers could not be obtained, they held prayer and class meetings, assisted by brethren from Boston, some of whom yet linger among us.— She continued her course, through much opposi-tion and persecution, and through her instrumentality many souls were saved. Her house was a home for the preacher; and for the support of the cause, she gave the "widow's mite"-all she possessed, and no small sum, either, in the aggregate. Faithful, houest-hearted, beloved in the nighest degree, she was an ornament to the church; and such was her simplicity of character, and real goodness of heart, that she ob-tained friends of the good and pious; and, indeed, she had no enemies. Dr. Fisk, Timothy Merrit, (who was the first preacher, I think,) and George Pickering, never came in town, with time to spare, but they visited her humble dwelling, and cheered her in her pilgrimage. Her last sickness was short, and her death sudden; but she was prepared, "as a shock of corn, fully ripe, to be gathered into the garner of the Lord." I visited her twice, a short time before her death, and found her ready to do her Master's bidding. Her remains were carried to the church, where a sermon was preached by the writer, from 2 Cor., 5:1; and then followed by a numerous concourse of friends, to the place appointed for all living. Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the G. W. FROST. death of his saints. Charlestown, Mass., May 1.

MRS. NANCY WEBSTER, died in Gray, Me. May 1st, aged 71 years. Sister W. had been a worthy member of the M. E. Church, not fa from eighteen years. After suffering for some six weeks the pains of a fatal disease, she breathed her last in holy triumph. Death to her was only N. HOBART. a happy release. Gray, Me., May 27.

MRS. SOPHIA PLAISTED, wife of Brother John Plaisted, died in Charlestown, Mass., in hope of a blessed immortality, May 3, aged 30. She was a faithful, consistent Christian, "adorning her profession by a well ordered life, and a godly conversation." Her last illness was very painful, but she bore it with Christian resignation .-"I long to be gone," was the language she often used, when speaking of her change. She has left a companion, four children, with an adopted child, to mourn her irreparable loss. May God. who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, bless and protect the bereaved ones, and save them, a whole family in heaven. Charlestown, Mass., May 11. G. W. FROST.

SISTER BETSY TUTT, died in Marblehead, May 11, aged 29 years-some fifteen of which have been spent in the service of God. As you like short articles under this department, it may be enough, perhaps, to say, her life was a consistent, Christian life; her severe sufferings were borne with Christian patience, and what is better than all, "she died well." Her death was a Christian's death. May her bereaved friends be prepared to meet her in the kingdom of God. Marblehead, Mass., May 36. W. SMITH.

THE EMIGRANT'S FAMILY.

One of the strongest peculiarities-indeed, may say passions of the Irish, is their devoted fondness for their offspring.

A curious illustration of this occurred to me on my recent journey through the Northern lakes. It happened to be what sailors call very dirty weather, finished up by a tremendous gale, which obliged us to seek shelter at a lump of aboriginal barrenness, called Maintou Island, where we were obliged to remain for five days. There were a few deck passengers,-between five and six hundred; and inasmuch as they had only provided themselves with barely sufficient for the average time, provisions became alarmingly scarce. and no possibility of a supply. To be sure, there was one venerable ox, -a sort of semi-petrification an organic remnant-a poor, attenuated, hornless sightless, bovine patriarch, who obligingly yielded up his small residue of existence for our benefit. Indeed, it was quite a mercy that we arrived to relieve him from a painful state of suspense; for so old and powerless was he, that if his last breath had not been extracted, he certainly could not have drawn it by himself.

Well, as you may suppose, there was considerable consternation on board. Short, very short allowance was adopted to meet the contingency, and the poor deck passengers had a terrible time of it. Amongst the latter was an Irish emigrant, with his wife and three beautiful children, the eldest about seven years, and all without the smallest subsistence, except what the charity of their fellow-passengers could afford them; and as they were but scantily supplied, it can readily be imagined how miserably off was this poor family. However, it so happened that the beauty and intelligence of the children attracted the attention of one of our lady passengers, who had them occasionally brought into the cabin and their hunger appeased. Gleesome. bright-eyed little creatures they were, scrupulously clean, despite the poverty of their parents, all life and happiness, and in blissful ignorance of the destitution by which they were sur-

One day, delighted with her little proteges, the lady happened to say, half jestingly,-"I wonder if this poor man would part with one of those little darlings? I should like to adopt

"I don't know," said I; " suppose we make the inquiry." The man was sent for, and the delicate busi

ness thus opened :-"My good friend," said the lady, "you are very poor, are you not?"

His answer was pecularly Irish:—"Poor! me lady," said he. "Be the powers of pewther! if ther's a poorer man than meself throubling the wurld, God pity both of uz, for we'd be about

"Then you must find it difficult to suppor your children," said I, making a long jump to ward our object.

"Is it support them, sir?" he replied. "Lor bless ye, I never suppurted them,-they git supported somehow or another: they've niver nungry yit, -when they are, it'll be time enough Irish all over, thought I; to-day has enough to

do, let to-morrow look out for itself. Well, then," I resumed with a determine plunge, "would it be a relief to you to part from one of them?"

I had mistaken my mode of attack. He started turned pale, and with a wild glare in his eye. literally screamed out :-"A relief! God be good to uz, what d'ye

mane? A relief!-would it be a relief d'ye think, to have the hand chopped from me body, or the heart torn out of me breast?"

"You don't understand us," interposed philanthropic companion. "Should one be en

the poor! Heaven knows I'd be glad to betther the child, it is n't in regard to meself, but, but hadn't I betther go and spake to Mary; she's he mother of thim, and't would be onraisonable, to be givin' away her childher afore her face, and she not know nothin' of the matther." "Away with you, then, said I," and bring us

back word as soon as possible." In about an thinnest regiments whose bayonets preserve the hour he returned, but with eye red and swollen, peace of Ireland. There is no want of other exand features pale from excitement and agita- amples, less striking, perhaps, but equally perti-"Well," inquired 1, "what success?"

strength to bear it." Very good, and which is it to be ?"

"Why sir, I've bin spakin' to Mary, and she tries in Europe. thinks as Norah here is the ouldest, she won't miss the mother so much, and if ye'll jist let her has been poured out in contests for liberty, and

So my poor fellow took his children away, to look at one of them for the last time. It was long ere he returned, but when he did, he was the days of the elder Bourbons, the reform, such leading the second eldest. "How's this?" said I. "Have you changed

you mind?" Not exactly changed me mind, sir," he replied; but I've changed the crathur. Ye see, sir, I've bin spakin to Mary, and whin it come to the ind, be goxty ! she could n't part wid Norah, at all at all; they've got used to aich other's uable progress in that country, is the want of ways; but here's little Biddy,—she's purtier far, Christian principle and morals. We are fully if she'll do as well."

"It's all the same." said I; "let Biddy re-"May heaven be her guardian!" cried he

snatching her up in his arms, and giving her one long, hearty kiss. "Go, be kind to thim that's kind to you, and thim that offers you hurt or harm may their soul niver see Saint Pether!"-So the bereaved father rushed away, and all that night the child remained with us; but early next morning my friend Pat reappeared, and this time he had his youngest child, a mere baby, snugly cuddled up in his arms.
"Why then, sir," said he, with an expression

of the most comic anxiety, "axin' yer honor's pardon for bein' so wake-hearted, but whin I began to think of Biddy's eyes,-look at thim, they're the image of her mother's, bedad,-I could n't let her go; but here's little Paudeen; he won't be much throuble to any one, for if he takes afther his mother, he'll have the brightest eye and the softest heart on the top of creation, and if he takes afther his father, he'll have a purty hard fist on a broad pair of shoulders, to push his way through the wurld. Take him, sir, and gi' me Biddy."

"Just as you like," said I, having a pretty good guess how matters would eventuate. So he took away his pet Biddy, and handed me the little toddling urchin. This chirping little vaga-bond won't be long with us, thought I. Nor was he. Ten minutes had scarcely elapsed, ere Pat rushed into the cabin, and seizing little Paudeen up in his arms, he turned to me, and with large tears bubbling in his eyes, cried out:

"Look at him, sir,—jist look at him!—it's the youngest. You would n't have the heart to keep him from uz. The long and the short of it is I've bin spakin' to Mary. Ye see she could'nt part wid Norah, and I didn't like to let Biddy go; but, be me sowl, naither of uz could live a half a day without little Paudeen. No, sir, no; we part from our childer, unless it is the will of Heaven to take them from uz !"

youth's department.

PREPARING FOR THE SABBATH. BY MARY LUNDIE DUNCAN.

Haste! put your playthings all away, To-morrow is the Sabbath day; Come! bring to me your Noah's ark, Your pretty tinkling music cart; Because, my love, you must not play,

Bring me your German village, please! With all its houses, gates, and trees; Your waxen doll, with eyes of blue, And all her tea-things, bright and new; Because you know you must not play, But love to keep the Sabbath day.

But holy keep the Sabbath day.

Now take your Sunday pictures down, King David, with his harp and crown, Good little Samuel on his knees, And many pleasant sights like these; Because you know you must not play, But learn of God upon his day.

There is your hymn beok. You shall lear A verse, and some sweet kissess earn; Your book of Bible stories, too, Which dear mamma will read to you. I think, although you must not play, We'll have a happy Sabbath day.

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL RELA-TIONS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

BY DR. OLIN. Brief as is the history of missionary labors, it and the experiments of legislation have been tried. Millions have been expended in gratuities, ral teaching in regard to the rights and destiny and millions more in the maintenance of soldiers of woman to be the solitary doctrine for which and policemen, for the prevention of crime, and these heralds of the cross have obtained from the the preservation of order. Immense public immillions of Hindostan, a practical recognitionprovements have been executed. leges and franchises has been granted; and the ferred upon those miserable nations a boon, in emancipation and reform acts have poured their comparison with which all political and civil fran-healing influences upon the irritated public mind. chises are impotent as instruments for promoting healing influences upon the irritated public mind. chises are impotent as instruments for promoting. As to the result of all these efforts, we now see a civilization and happiness? To say nothing of wretched population doomed, in a land proverb-ially fruitful, to experience the horrors of period-multitude of female children who would be res ical and almost yearly famine. The populace are exasperated against the government that labors so assiduously for their relief—are prone to rebellion and to violence; and there is no longer single change in Indian ideas would elevate one any security for property or life, while the pros- half of its teeming population from the condition pect of better days recedes from the approach of of mere brutes, to the dignity and destiny, to the every new scheme of relief and improvement. England had already been engaged for half a cen-tury in her Sisyphean labor of Irish reform, when

abled to place your child in ease and comfort, to the condition which those words describe. In would you interfere with its well-doing?" the five and twenty years that have since elapsed, would you interfere with its well-doing?"

The tact of woman! She had touched the chord of parental solicitude; the poor fellow was silent, twisted his head about, and looked all bewildered. The struggle between a father's earth, and live in commodious habitations, and love and his child's interest was evident and enjoy the protection of good laws and regular adaffecting. At last he said — ministration, and who worsh p the true God, in God bless ye, me lady, and all that thinks of decent temples. They have a written language, in which the Bible is published, and an infant literature, while the rising generation receives the elements of common education in well conducted schools. All this has been quietly achieved by importing new ideas, and awakening new emotions, without blood or violence, and at a pecuniary sacrifice less than the yearly pay of the nent, to demonstrate the superiority of the mis ary over all other reformatory processes. Sev-"Bedad 'twas a hard struggle, sir," said he; eral tribes of American Indians have been raised but it's for the child's good, and Heaven give us by missionary efforts alone, to a social and econom eral tribes of American Indians have been raised. ical position, decidedly more elevated than that or the depressed classes in some of the freest coun-In France and Belgium, where so much blood

take a partin' kiss, she'd give her to yez wid a where, theoretically, there is no want of liberal institutions, the great body of the laboring classes, beyond the walls of Paris, and some other large towns, are practically what they were in as it is, not having penetrated deep enough, or not having found the ideas and morals necessary for the development of rational liberty. It is, indeed, a prevailing opinion, freely expressed by mere policians and statemen in France itself, as well as in other parts of Europe, that the great obstacle in the way of free institutions, and of val-uable progress in that country, is the want of satisfied of the soundness of this opinion, and we venture to add the expression of our belief, that the obscure missionaries maintained by the Wesleyans in France, since the beginning of the present century, have done more to prepare the mind and the heart of that interesting people for freedom than did the expulsion of Napoleon and Charles the Tenth, or the advent of Louis Phillippe and the chart of July. To an extent that will never be fully known and acknowledged till the day which reveals all secrets, have these devoted servants of Christ aroused and leavened the slumbering Protestanism of France. This has, in its turn, acted powerfully upon the great Catholic community, with which it is every where in contact, till, together, the two antagonist forms of the Christian faith have put a sensible check upon the reigning infidelity, and made some progress towards a successful assertion of the claims of the Christian's code of morals. This reference is to a single class of missionaries, with no intention to disparage the efforts of others; but with a firm belief that their labors are not justly appreciated, at least in this country, and with some right to express the opinion that the Wesleyans in France, while they have been chiefly useful in awakening the native churches to greater zeal and effort, exhibit pre-eminently in their own scattered societies, the very highest, purest examples of Protestant Christianity, especialy in the virtue so rare in

that country—the sanctification of the Sabbath.

We cannot dismiss the train of reflections that

crowd upon us in contemplating the missionary enterprise, in the performance of this, its lower and merely secular function, without expressing our entire belief in the comprehensive underlying truth, of which the facts and arguments that have been adduced are only special instances and illustrations. It is that the gospel is the great, and in a very important sense, the only civilizer. What nation or tribe of men has, during the last eighteen hundred years, advanced from barbarism to a can bear the bitterness of poverty, but we can't state of civilization and refinement, by any other agency? Will commerce enter the lists, and disute the claims of Christianity? Africa has been its undisputed field of experiment, for centuries; and what besides the diseases and vices of civilization, has the trafficer left behind him on those barbarous shores, in return for gold dust, ivory, and the "souls of men?" Portugal, Holland and England, have grown opulent on the precious merchandise of the east; but we have not yet heard of the nation or savage tribe which the trader has been able to reclaim from the ignorance and vices, and gross barbarism, of their ancestors. Government and wise laws, embodying, as they do, some of the conservative maxims of religion. have proved somewhat more efficient than commerce, as instruments of human progress; but the instructive example of Ireland proclaims the impotency of the most enlightened code, and the purest administration, to regenerate an ignorant and degraded race. Government and law have to do with the actions of men, and these constitute the sphere of their operation, and the well defined limits of their power. But the malignant disease of barbarous, pagan man, has its seat in his gross habits, and debasing prejudices, and low appe-tences, and inherited depravity; and to it no remedies can be well adopted, but such as are subtil, penetrating, spiritual. The dominion of inveterate prejudice and omnipotent custom must be subverted. There must be an infusion of new ideas. and the implantation of new hopes and aspirations. It has often occurred to us that if the most enlightened philosophy and the largest experience were put upon the task of finding out some sovereign remedy for such a case, they should concur in prescribing that which is so clearly described in the fourth chapter of Hebrews: of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing assunder of the soul and spirit, and of the joint and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." Let us imagine that hundreds of the faithful missionaries now laboring throughout British India, have succeeded in commending to the undoubting faith of the multitude, not the entire system of Christianity, but some one of its great maxims—that the vast affords us the means of forming a just estimate population of this benighted empire should be of the comparative efficiency of Christian and brought to believe cordially in the unity of God, merely political and economical agencies in pro- and should be led to forsake idolatry in all its moting the well-being of nations. During a pe- hateful, degrading forms. The working of this riod which extends back beyond the first incep- simple idea would remove an amount of vice, and tion of missionary efforts, the successive govern- suffering and wretchedness, which defies all comments of England have incessantly been laboring putation. There would be an end of all the about to quell the discontents, and remove the grievances inations and pollutions of pagan worship; an end of Ireland, and raise its degraded population of pilgrimages to holy cities, and distant temples, from the misery and turbulence which distinguish the masses of that unhappy country. On self-inflicted tortures for expiation, no more un the prosecution of this Herculean work, all the molations and human sacrifices, no more hecaresources of a great empire have been lavished, tombs for the insatiable Ganges, or for sanguin

New priv- who does not perceive that they would have con-

enjoyments and duties, of inteligent immortal be Or, finally, if missionary labors should produce two American missionaries planted themselves on the Sandwich Islands, then peopled by a race of savages and idolaters, tainted with the vices and debased by the thraldom that ever belongs of man, they would have removed an obstacle to

indian improvement and civilization, which, in the forget," she continued, with a mournful smile, then goes out in a close carriage, and drives in institutions and customs of caste, has hitherto bid that I am now under the special protection of Him two careth for the fatherless and the defiance to every social melioration, whether its instruction has been urged by force of argument or of example—of law or of arms. Our confident expectation is, that these and other great truths, by the development of which the gospel confers such inestimable benefits on human societies.

Our conniction.

And he did protect them, and that very night, too, in a most extraordinary and wonderful, and, confers such inestimable benefits on human societies. ty, will work their way to a general recognition was a solitary one; there was not another within and practical supremacy in pagan India and the world; and it is because of this belief, and not from any strong reliance on the wisdom or benevolence, or power of statesmen, that we rejoice and a maid servant, were the sole inmates. They in all the revolutions which throw open the barred had retired to rest some time. The wind was doors of these nations. The missionaries of the awakened churches will enter side by side with at every blast. the soldier, and the civilian and the merchant, with arms more potent than theirs, to win an em- thought she heard, in the pauses of the tempest, pire, and with laws and arts more fit to rule, en- some strange and unusual noise, seemingly at rich and adorn it. As sure as the march of time the back of the house. While eagerly listening and the developments of providence, will the gos- to catch the sound again, she was startled by the pel, while it gives eternal life to all who believe, accomplish the regeneration of human society. Its doctrines of right and duty, no less than its bed-chamber. This alarmed her still more, as doctrines of grace, are ecumenical as well as de-vine; and while a heavenly sanction attends their

She immediately arose, and going to her maid promulgation, their manifold harmonies with the room, awoke her, and they went down together. wants and sympathies of the race, ensure their They first peeped into the room where they had ultimate triumph.

ARMING THE ASSASSIN.

O, the majesty of love; it has disarmed the bold, unblushing swindler. Who has not read the well known anecdote of the holy and nobleminded John Fletcher, of Madely? He had a nephew, an officer in the Sardinian service, profligate, ungentlemanly, deprayed. His deprayity which was oven. The men instantly hurried him to desperation.

banker, for five hundred crowns, I will shoot you." The General, though a brave man, yet seeing himself in the power of a desperado, capable of there is another thing, uncle, you must do; you ening of the window, when, but for the dog, they must promise me, on your honor, as a gentlethe draft, or to bring me to justice." The general the window as well as they could. pledged his honor, gave him a draft for the money, and, at the same time, expostulated freely him on his infamous conduct. The good advice was disregarded, and the young madman rode off triumphant with his ill-gotten acquisition.

"In the evening, passing the door of his younger uncle, Mr. Fletcher, the fancy took him to wagging his bushy tail, and fawning upon each call and pay him a visit. As soon as he was of them in turn, to be patted and praised for his introduced, he began to tell him, with exultation, prowess. that he had just called upon his uncle de Gons, beside the warm stove, closed his eyes, and went and generously given him five hundred crowns. to sleep. The next morning they gave him a 'I shall have some difficulty," said Mr. Fletcher, to believe the last part of your intelligence." his own hand," holding out the draft. "Let me his own hand," holding out the draft. "Let me see," said Mr. Fletcher, taking the draft, and looking at it with astonishment. "It is indeed my brother's writing, and it astonishes, me to see it. strikes me, young man, that you have possessed told me they were not unprotected. yourself of this note by some indirect method; and, in honesty, I cannot return it, but with my brother's knowledge and approbation." The pistol was immediately presented, to procure the re- DOMESTIC BLESSEDNESS OF ROYALTY. turn of the draft. "My life," replied Mr. Fletcher, " is secure in the protection of the Almighty Power who guards it; nor will He suffer it to be

the forfeit of my integrity and of your rash-

This firmness drew from the other the observation, that his uncle De Gons, though an old soldier, was more afraid of death than he was. Afraid of death !" rejoined Mr. Fletcher, " do you think I have been twenty-five years the minister of the Lord of Life, to be afraid of death now? No, Sir, thanks be to God, who giveth me the victory! It is for you to fear it. You are a seducer of female innocence, and still you say you are a gentleman! You are a duellist, and your hand is red with your brother's blood, and for this you style yourself a man of honor! aware are anxious for her happiness, the Queen Look there, Sir, look there! See, the broad eye has made advances towards a reconciliation of heaven is fixed upon us! Tremble in the These advances have not been met as they ought presence of your Maker, who can, in a moment, Her Majesty agreed to the formation of a separkill your body, and forever punish your soul in ate establishment in favor of her royal consort; hell!" By this time the unhappy man was pale; she has sought, more than once, to arrange all he trembled alternately with fear and passion; he the differences between them, in a personal inthreatened, he argued, he entreated. Sometimes terview; she has written to her husband; but he withdrew the pistol, and, fixing his back those who profess to be intimate with the internal against the door, stood as a sentinel, to prevent all occurrences of the palace state that all has been egress; and at other times he closed on his uncle, tried in vain. The interviews have not taken threatening instant death. Under these perilous place; the letters have remained without reply circumstances, Mr. Fletcher gave no alarm to the and up to this time there appeared as little pros family, sought for no weapon, attemped neither pect of a reconciliation as at the commencement escape nor manual opposition. He conversed One of the conditions said to have been demande with calmness; and, at length, perceiving that the by the King as a sine qua non, was the manage young man was affected, addressed him in a language truly paternal, until he had fairly disarmed this the Queen gave a decided refusal, on the and subdued him. "I cannot," said he, " return ground that the royal patrimony belonged neither my brother's draft; yet I feel for the distress in to herself nor to her husband, but to the Crown which you have so thoughtlessly involved your. and that she was answerable to the nation for it self, and will endeavour to relieve it. My brother de Gons, at my request, will, I am sure, voluntarily give you a hundred crowns. I will do the Perhaps my brother Henry will do as much; and I hope your other family will make

By Mr. Fletcher's kind mediation the sum was nade up; he has, however, been highly censured for this noble action. Let it be remembered that the exposure was not rash and unwonted, but firmness in the moment of exigency-firmness in the reliance of the voice that rolled the stars along, and spake the promises.—Enyclopedia of Facts, &c., in support of Universal Peace.

REMARKABLE DELIVERANCE.

We met the following singular narative, the other day, in the volume of a Canadian missionary who has recently published certain reminis cences of his life and labors. The story is well told, and the incident which forms its subject, whether called "accidental" or "Providential," was certainly remarkable :-

About this period I went to attend the sale of the effects of M1. M-, a respectable farmer, who had died at one of my out-settlements a few months before. He had left a widow, a very mourn his loss. The lone widow thought herself

After the sale was over, I went into the house to see her. I congratulated her upon the plan ful and grateful attentions. She returns to the palshe had adopted, and remarked that she would ace at about half-past seven o'clock. Her counter be much more comfortable, not only in being re-lieved from the cares of a business she could not be supposed to understand, but in a feeling of security which, in her unprotected state in that lonely house, she could hardly enjoy. "O! no," she said, "not unprotected; far from it! You

This kept the poor mother awake, and sh

heard the dog. It was moonlight, at least par-tially so, for the night was cloudy; still it was light enough to distinguish objects, although but faintly. They saw an immense black dog scratch-FORTITUDE OF THE CHRISTIAN DIS- ing and gnawing furiously at the door leading into the kitchen, whence she thought that the noise she first heard had proceeded.

She requested the servant to open the doc which the dog was attacking so violently. The void of fear, and she did so without hesitation: window, which was open. The men instantly "He waited on his eldest uncle, General de retreated, and the dog leaped through the win Gons, and having obtained a private audience, he presented a loaded pistol, and said:—"Uncle it was evident from the occasional yelping of the Gons, if you do not give me a draft on your nker, for five hundred crowns. I will shoot you."

any mischief, promised to give him the draft, if he withdrew the pistol, which, he observed, might go off, and kill him, before he intended it. "But

They then dressed themselves, for to think of sleeping any more that night was out of the ques-tion. They had not, however, got down stairs the second time, before they heard their protector scratching at the outer door for admittance .-They immediately opened it, when he came in

breakfast any dog might have envied; after o believe the last part of your intelligence." which, nothing could induce him to prolong his 'If you will not believe me, see the proof, under visit. He stood whining impatiently at the door till it was opened, when he galloped off in

brother's writing, and it astonishes me to see it, because he is not in affluent circumstances, and I am the more astonished, because I know how only suppose that he came with some stranger to the sale. The family moved the following much and how justly he disapproves your conduct, and that you are the last of his family to whom he would make such a present." Folding the draft, and putting it into his pocket, he said—"It

The following letter of recent date describes the loving life of the young Queen of Spain and her husband. It is not a year since the happy

pair were married. The hopes of those who really wish well to the young Queen, have been, as yet, defrauded. Notwithstanding the most praiseworthy exertion employed to effect a reconcilation between the royal persons, the same indifference, the same estrangement, nay, the same dislike, still exists between them. The unhappy young man who suffered himself, for a vainly royal title to be led as a victim in the unholy sacrifice, in October last, is now paying the penalty of his weakness.

Yielding to the advice of those who she is now aware are anxious for her happiness, the Queen proper management, and, consequently, could not place it out of her own immediate control If the story of embezzlement and plunder narrated the other day in the Congress of Deputies, by Madoz be correct, the same scruples of conup the sum among them." He then prayed with science did not weigh with royal persons of more advanced age and maturer judgment than the young Isabella. The twenty-four hours of each day are still

The King retires to repose at an early hour, and rises early. The Queen, on the contrary, seeks her couch at an advanced hour of the night, and often not until tour or five o'clock in the morning. She rises late. Her time between breakfast and evening is occupied either in public affairs or in music. She also reads, with much attention, the newspapers of the capital, which she insists on being brought to her; and she appears to take an unusual interest in what passes in the Cortes. At five o'clock she dresses, and goes out to drive. For the last eight or ten days she drives herself in a small pony phæton-a present, I believe from the Queen of England, of whom, by the way, she often speaks in terms of great admira tion, and whom she declares she is determined to take as her model in all her actions. In her phæton she is accompanied by her cousin, the Infanta Josepha; and her uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, follows at a short distance, in a tilbury driven by himself. She is not attended by an amiable and pious woman, and three children, to escort of any kind; an outrider and one or two servants form her only suite during these prom unequal to the management of the large farm enades. Her drives are invariably in the Prado which her husband had occupied. She there- and frequently she descends from her carriage fore took a cottage in the village where I lived, and walks for an hour, leaning on her uncle's arm and was now selling everything off, except a lit- or on her cousin's, and followed at some distance by a servant in the royal livery, in the midst of

passed apart from each other by the royal pair.

Prado, and towards those places where few or none are to be met with; and he generally returns at a later hour than the Queen. During the night, when Her Majesty feels fatigued, she sleeps for an hour on a sofa, before retiring to bed.

Advertisements.

HEDENBERG'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT

HEDENBERG'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT
PARLOR COAL STOVE.

THIS Stove was patented by Mr. F. L. HEDENBERG, of
New York, in 1845, and sold by him to a considerable extent in that city, last winter, and gave ensire satisfaction to
those who used it.

The subscribers have purchased the right to make and vend
this Stove in Boston, and having made new and more beautiful
patterns, now offer them to the public with the fullest confidence that for parlors and other rooms where little or no pipe
is required, they are superior, in point of economy, comfort,
and convenience, to any other Stove now in the market.

The principle on which the stove is constructed, will commend it to the judgment of the scientific, while a moment'
observation of one in operation will secure the admiration of
the practical man.

Observation of one in operation will secure the admiration of the practical man.

Purchasers in want of the best and most economical parlor Stove in use, are requested to call and see this Stove in operation, at No. 36 Union St.

LEWIS JONES & SON.

Oct. 7.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE,

NOS. 48, 50 & 52, BLACKSTONE STREET. NOS. 48, 50 of 52, BLAUKNTONE STREET.

F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends
Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of FORNITURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOOKING GLASSES,
&C. Goods packed for Country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality LIVE GEESE FEATHERS selling very
cheap.

NEW BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber will devote himself to furnishing Sunday School and other libraries with suitable books, at Depository prices. He will receive from the New York Trade Sale a large and splendid assortment of BIBLES and TESTA-MENTS, &c., at various prices, from 6 cents to \$25. Also, a good 12 mo. BIBLE—just the thing for Sabbath Schoolsfor \$3 per dozen.

CHARLES WAITE, No. 54 Corabill.

Boston, April 7.

HILL & BRODHEAD, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND

STATIONERS, NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON. HILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and for HILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and for sale, at lowest prices, a large assortment of Law, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also a large variety of Stationery, including Letter, Cap, Pot, Bill, Note and Fancy Papers; Bristol and London Board; Drawing and Tracing Papers; Plain, Fancy and Embossed Visiting Cards; Drawing and Writing Pencils; Paints; Cannel's Hair Pencils; Indelible Ink; Steel Pens and Penholders, of every variety; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Inkstands and Ink Slates; Blank, Account, Check and Memorandum Books; ortfoliog &c., &c.

H. MERRILL.

TUNERAL UNDERTAKER, would give notice that he has removed from Garden street to a more eligible location, No. 30 Chambers street.

Orders left as above, or at this office.

N. B.—Coffins, Robes, &c., furnished at short notice.

G. W. PRUDEN & SON. SUCCESSORS TO BRABROOK & PRUDEN PURNITURE, Feather, and Carpet Ware House, Nos. BUREAUS, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES,

BEDSTEADS, CENTRE do.
SOFAS, DINING do.
LOOKING GLASSES, CONNON do. CLOCKS, and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, all warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.

G. W. PRUDEN, G. W. PRUDEN, JR.

CHARLES WAITE.

CHARLES WAITE,

BOOKSELLER, Publisher, and Stationer, No. 54 Cornill, Boston, of the late firm of Waite, Peirce & Co., is now receiving, from auction and otherwise, an extensive assortment of Theological, Religious, Historical, School, Blank, and Miscellaneous BOOKS and STATIONERY, of various kinds, which he is determined to sell at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail. Merchants, school committees, clergymen, and my friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give me a call.

March 24

EDWARD HENNESSY,

DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. No 23 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON; a few doors-from Court street. Painted Chamber Furniture, of all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, New Style cane sea Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra Stong common chairs, (suitable for Offices and stores.)

A general assortment of cane seat and common chairs, also Rocking chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on hand.

COMMERCIAL ARCADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE REMOVED!

JOHN GOVE & CO., hate GOVE, STONE & Co., may be found at that spacious Store, 1 & 2 HITCHBOXS BLOCK corner of Ann and Barrett Streets, third building North o Blackstone Street. Their store being superior to any able mow occupied for Clotking, exclusively, they are determined that their stock of CLOTHING, all of their own manufacture, when I not be in occupied for Clotking. shall not be in any way surpassed by any in the count Wholesale Dealers are especially invited to examine out to be fore making purchases, as they will certainly had out to be fully as low as any who ery, CHEAP!

Clothing in every variety.

"Don't Forget the Building!"

1 & 2 HITCHBORN BLOCK,
Corner of Ann and Barrett Streets, 3d Building North of Black-stone Street.

JOHN GOVE,

J. D. LELAND,

J. D. LELAND, WM. BREED. 3m April 28.

SANBORN'S ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR ANALYTICAL GRAMMAR of the English Language, A embracing the Introductive and Progressive methods of teaching, with familiar explanations, in the lecture style, appropriate parsing examples, both in Etymology and Synas; Questions subjoined for recitation; Exercises in false Synas; Orthography, Punctuation, Enunication, Figures, and an Appendix. In five parts. Being a complete System of Grammar, containing much new matter not found in other Grammars. Designed for the use of all who wish to obtain a through and practical knowledge of the English language. Dy Dyer H. Sanborn, A. M. Prof. of Math., Int. and Natural Science in the N. H. Conf. Seminary. Seventh edition, improved, 1846. SANBORN'S NORMAL SCHOOL GRAM-

BEING an abridgement of the Analytical Grammar of the English Language. By DYER H. SANBURN, A. M. Prof. of Math., Int. and Nat. Science, in the N. H. Conference The above and highly recommended Books may be had the Bookstores of Waite, Peirce & Co., B. B. Mussey, at others, Boston; William Hyde & Co., Portland; and of the Publisher, in Concord, N. H.

Allen & Noble, IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. 10 Washington Street, (3 doors fres Dock Square,) Boston. GEORGE ALLEN, WILLIAM NOBLE.

TERMS

OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL. 00- The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this Paper, do it solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee of h ward whatever for their services The profits that accue, silet paying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence and Vermont Conference mont Conferences.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, \$2.00 per annum, in advance.

2. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Prodence, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Conferences, and authorized agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, at Boston, post paid.

4. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, a Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00 or five see 5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other ma

involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of t We wish agents to be particular to write the names of

scribers in full and the name of the Post Office to which is pers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be

Vol. XVII

A SU Around, on Far as th Es spread a In native be The fair less

On every sid The Lake-All find th Our beauteon A journey Or when the Upon its bo The wild flow

And fringe

Across its bre

Ls whispering Whose folia Our valley me: In width sea Its length exter And all around Embosomed in

Shut in by ch

Appear the quie

I love to fancy ! Life has no m O gentle summe Within our va And matchless r We hear them i They're ringin They're thrilling That now com

It is a robin's si But sweet its tun O'er brooklet, We gaze into the Blue light of he The spirit land in Its music falls upo Its numbers mu

Unlovely doth a It is from sin's don

It dwelleth in the

'Twas not create S. Coventry, Coun. For the Her AN IMPORTANT H

If you want to core people, tell it to them, cause those who most apt to read the paper. Some of you ought to tween thee and him, folks into church in pro

outside till the prayer is Much as I love good ter to have the whole o choir, and sing part of are getting out of our go persuasions are beginin hameful, that so few o sing. They would have for refusing to learn the counts.

A few Sabbaths ago. place, where, I am told a few minutes after serm it is customary to observ solemn meditation; (a p common among the Meth but in these hurrying

(ashion.) If forms and sacramer they ought to be observe What a shame f outside doors, and the pe slam back pew doors, ji finished. Is not a word to May 21.

> For the Herald ARROWSIC CAM

Mr. Editor,-The obje

tion is to elicit information

ing. It is proposed, I bel stead of numerous small tages of this plan may be sults of it at Eastham, a ings. Let Methodists of ave one central meeting vested with all necessary a new and important era meetings in Maine. Wh treat and glorious results Maine, as have signaliz Eastham, and rendered i of thousands? We may used plan, and carry it rseverance of our M With the blessing of God The ground selected nd important advantag east, so it has been said lainted with the facts, w Being situated at the would accommodate oth sides of the river, fro loats can be chartered at team navigation, which he ground, and back aga ense, say, perhaps, fifty f a large number went. nd and vicinity are wi he ground, it being abou ty. It would be very st, as far as Penobscot either by land or water It seems that in that s

angest, then, that we take arnest. Buy this groun the feast of tabernacles fler year, the rallying poy the blessing of God, it weight of influence never DEISTICAL HI

ility for a general gath

rom a large portion of the

Gibbon, who, in his ce his enmity to the gospe Switzerland, where, w Prks, he purchased a he present owner of this his rents, a large sum.